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Reagan Seeks to Sell France, China Set Atom Sale

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's draft budget for the fiscal year 1986 contains a proposal to sell the Federal Housing Administration's private sector.

The agency has provided mortgage insurance for more than \$1 billion in loans.

Basically, the FHA is a giant mortgage-insurance company that produced a profit of \$9.4 million last year. It has been credited with making the United States a nation of home owners by assisting many first-time home buyers who have moderate incomes.

The agency was created by the National Housing Act of 1934 to combat the effects of the Depression. Its policies set standards that are followed widely in the home-building and mortgage industries.

The housing agency cannot be dismantled unless Congress approves legislation to do so, and there has been bipartisan support for the agency's programs.

Confidential budget documents state that under the proposal "FHA will be sold in its entirety as

a single package, including all existing assets and liabilities," to "private bidders" in the "private sector."

The proposal, tentatively approved by Mr. Reagan, dramatizes his commitment to sell federal assets.

ON PAGE 3

■ A Pentagon budget of \$298.7 billion has been approved by House and Senate conferees.

■ U.S. lawmakers agreed on a draft for a \$52-billion farm bill.

sets and to transfer federal programs to private industry.

The budget documents, provided to The New York Times on Friday by a White House official on the condition that he not be named, say: "The sale of FHA to the private sector is assumed to take place by the end of 1989. Sale at this time presumes that at least two years will be required to develop an appropriate sale price, obtain legal authority, advertise and negotiate final sale."

It is not clear what would happen to the agency's employees, or who would want to buy the agency, which derives substantial income from mortgage-insurance premiums. The officials have estimated the value of the agency at about \$3 billion.

Even though congressional approval for the sale seems unlikely, Mr. Reagan might include the proposal in his budget to help reduce projected future deficits. Presidents often include proposals even if they are unlikely to be accepted because they want to shrink the deficit figures listed in the budget.

Cabinet officers got their first glimpse of Mr. Reagan's budget Thursday, but it will not become public until it is submitted to Congress in early February.

The 1987 draft budget also proposes reducing Medicare physician fees, restricting federal payment for home health services and cutting spending on AIDS.

Doctors' fees under Medicare, a health insurance program for 26.5 million elderly and disabled people, have been frozen since July 1984.

The new proposal, for the fiscal year that starts next Oct. 1, would for the first time call for a reduction in Medicare payments to physicians for services that the government identifies as overpaid.

In addition, according to budget documents, the Office of Management and Budget is proposing an across-the-board reduction in the maximum fees that Medicare pays to physicians for various services.

The draft budget also seeks to cancel a portion of 1986 spending for AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, reducing the amount to \$190 million, from the \$238 million just appropriated by Congress. The budget proposal

French Firms Will Provide Two Reactors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — After seven years of negotiations, France and China have reached agreement in principle for the construction of a nuclear power station at Daya Bay in southern China, according to French government sources.

The agreement, valued at \$1.3 billion, was reached during a visit to Paris last week by Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng of China, in which remaining problems such as pricing and finance were settled, the sources said.

The project calls for construction of two reactors of 900 megawatts each by the French companies Framatome and Electricite de France. Britain's General Electric Corp. is to provide turbines.

China will sign a letter of intent, which virtually has the legal value of a contract, by March 1, the sources said.

"In terms of the money, it is certainly China's biggest deal ever," said a French diplomat who handles nuclear affairs in China.

The entire cost of China's first, full-scale nuclear power plant is estimated at \$3.5 billion. Groundwork for the station is already under way at Daya Bay, near the border with Hong Kong.

An initial French-Chinese agreement for nuclear cooperation was signed in 1975, and three years later discussions opened on a proposal that Framatome build a power station at Sunan, near Shanghai.

The project was shelved in 1979, however, amid Chinese concern about funds. Talks reopened in 1980 on proposals to build the plant at Daya Bay in Guangdong Province.

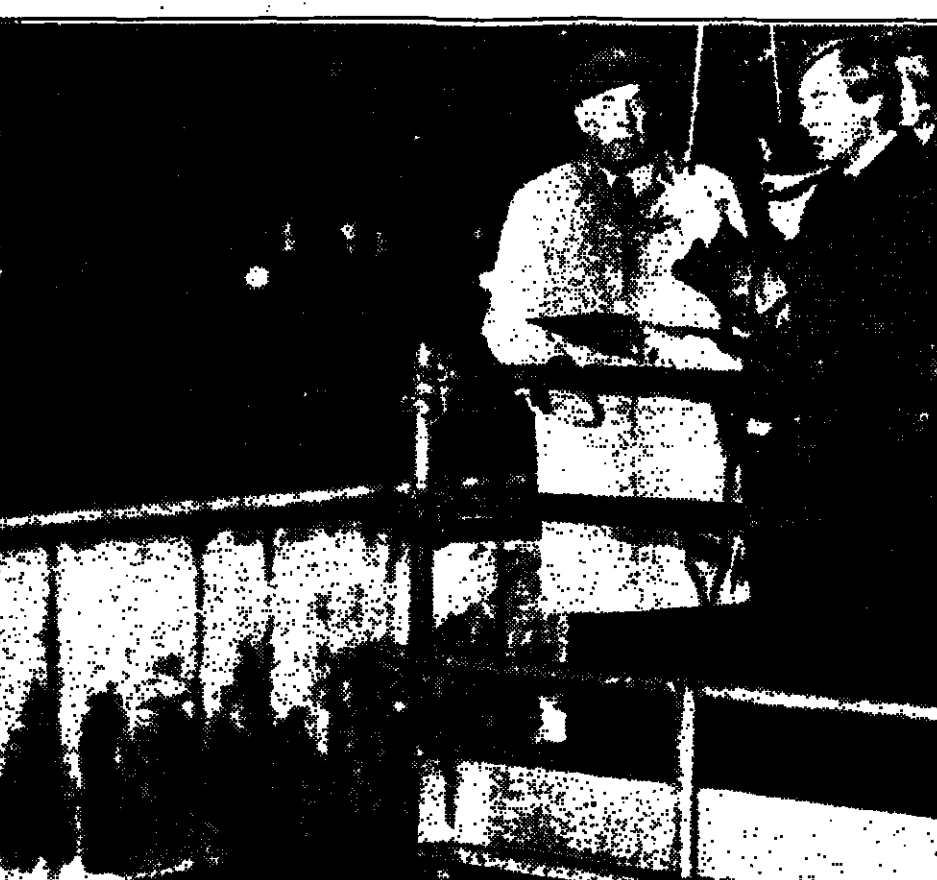
The talks speeded in 1982, when Mr. Li visited France, but there were still uncertain moments in the past year, especially over interest rates charged by French banks.

A Chinese-Hong Kong company, the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co., has undertaken to sell Hong Kong 70 percent of the electricity the plant generates.

Chinese sources said the project would be completed by 1991, but French officials said that such a timetable would be impossible to meet.

■ U.S.-China Agreement Gains
Patrick E. Tyler of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Assisted by last-minute lobbying from industry and Vice President George Bush, the first U.S. nuclear power cooperation agreement with



George P. Shultz at the Berlin Wall with Eberhard Diepgen, the mayor of West Berlin.

U.S. Offers to Be a Guarantor In an Afghan Peace Settlement

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has announced its willingness to serve as a guarantor of a peace settlement in Afghanistan that would include both a withdrawal of Soviet troops and an end to U.S. aid to the rebels.

Formal notification of the U.S. position was made in a letter sent Wednesday to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, and made public in a speech Friday by John C. Whitehead, deputy secretary of state.

He said the letter conveyed the Reagan administration's acceptance of the draft text of a detailed instrument that is being negotiated indirectly between Afghanistan and Pakistan, with the UN as a mediator. The text, not yet made public, reportedly includes provisions for noninterference.

The second technically would be between Afghanistan and Pakistan, but Soviet and U.S. guarantees would be needed to make it viable.

Diego Cordovez of Ecuador, the deputy undersecretary-general heading mediation efforts, said the U.S. position would be helpful.

"I am very happy and satisfied that the United States has taken this step," he said.

Soviet officials are said to have expressed increased interest recently in a political settlement to the

war in Afghanistan. Soviet troops intervened there six years ago.

But Moscow has accused the United States of trying to subvert the Afghan government by supplying weapons to Afghan rebels through neighboring Pakistan.

Mr. Whitehead did not speak explicitly of ending aid to the rebels. But officials familiar with the issue said that acceptance of the draft text implied a willingness to halt such support. A State Department official said this represented a new step in U.S. policy.

"It basically means that the United States will support the obligation of noninterference that would be undertaken by Pakistan," said a foreign diplomat familiar with the situation. "The issue has now reached a very critical stage."

In his speech, Whitehead said that three of four basic documents had already been drafted: agreements on mutual noninterference and noninterference, voluntary return of two to three million refugees and certain international guarantees. The fourth, dealing with the withdrawal of Soviet troops, remains to be written.

"The issue of withdrawal lies at the heart of the Afghan problem," Mr. Whitehead said, noting that approximately 120,000 Soviet military personnel were in Afghanistan, with another 30,000 just across the border.

He said the letter conveyed "our



John C. Whitehead

readiness to accept the draft guarantees that Cordovez has presented," he said. "The central issue of Soviet troop withdrawal and its interrelationship to the other instruments" are resolved.

The Soviet Union reportedly has already agreed to act as a guarantor, although it has raised questions about some aspects of the drafts.

The next round of talks, scheduled to begin Monday in Geneva, is to address how a Soviet withdrawal would be linked with other aspects of a peace accord.

Shultz Raises Rights Issues in Ceausescu Talks

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — Secretary of State George P. Shultz conferred Sunday with President Nicolae Ceausescu in an effort to ease tensions between the two countries over Romania's human rights record.

The two men agreed to try to resolve the problem through systematic consultations.

Mr. Shultz, apparently trying to avoid the impression that the Reagan administration is using Romania's lucrative trade with the United States to pressure Mr. Ceausescu, said that the talks were "frank and constructive."

He added that "we have set up some procedures that we hope will resolve the problem," but he refused to elaborate.

A senior U.S. official, speaking on condition he not be identified, said later that there had been agreement for regular discussions on two levels — about the whole broad range of rights issues.

The official said the talks would be conducted in Washington between the State Department counselor, Edward J. Derwinski, and the Romanian Embassy, as well as in Bucharest between Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva and the U.S. ambassador, Roger Kirk.

"I think we will see, instead of infrequent discussions, a sustained effort in Washington and Bucharest to meet these problems head on and see if they can be resolved," the official said.

Romania has depended on exports to the United States to earn billions of dollars to pay its huge Western foreign debt, Mr. Ceausescu's chief economic priority.

In return, U.S. administrations have granted Romania most-favored-nation trade status for the last 10 years as a way of encouraging it to continue policies relatively independent of the Soviet Union.

During the past year, however, the Reagan administration has come under growing pressure from critics of Romania's repressive internal rule.

In particular, many members of Congress, angered by persecution of some religious groups such as evangelistic movements of Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists, have mounted a drive to revoke Romania's trade benefits.

Despite administration efforts to play down the issue publicly, that was the principal topic during Mr. Shultz's three hours of talks with Mr. Ceausescu. Their private meeting took up half of the six hours that Mr. Shultz spent in Bucharest following his arrival Sunday morning from Berlin and his departure Sunday night for Budapest.

In Berlin, Mr. Shultz called the city a symbol of the "unnatural and

inhuman" division of Europe and said Saturday that the United States does "not accept incorporation of Eastern Europe, including East Germany and East Berlin, into a Soviet sphere of influence."

He said that the Russians for 40 years had forced East Europeans "to live in a continent divided by barbed wire, under governments sustained by military power."

Mr. Shultz said that the U.S. search for better relations with Moscow has not caused Mr. Reagan to forget "that there can be no true peace where there is repression, partition or mutual fear, or where we avert our eyes from unpleasant facts."

Instead, he said, the postwar history of Berlin is a reminder that "guns and tanks and rockets are a manifestation of basic differences, not the underlying cause."

Before delivering his address, Mr. Shultz visited the Berlin Wall, accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Eberhard Diepgen, the mayor of West Berlin.

In Bucharest on Sunday, Mr. Shultz also gave Mr. Ceausescu a letter from Mr. Reagan and presented Mr. Vaduva with a letter from Representative Robert C. Michel, a Republican of Illinois and the minority leader of the House of Representatives. Mr. Michel has met the Romanian foreign minister at international parliamentary meetings.

Mr. Shultz refused to divulge the contents of what he called "private messages," but the senior official said that Mr. Michel's letter had been written at Mr. Shultz's request after the secretary learned of his acquaintance with Mr. Vaduva.

The official added that the letter was intended to reinforce to the Romanians the mood in Congress about human rights conditions.

In brief remarks before the meeting, Mr. Ceausescu, reflecting his government's annoyance at U.S. criticism, said, "The relationship between the United States and Romania is good, but it could be better."

There have been persistent rumors that Mr. Ceausescu, 67, is in ill health and that the severe economic austerity he has imposed on the country might be weakening his grip on power.

U.S. officials said that while Mr. Ceausescu appears to have lost weight in recent months, he appeared energetic and alert in the meeting Sunday.

■ Soviet Assails Shultz
A Soviet commentator accused Mr. Shultz on Sunday of dashing hopes of better relations that were raised at the Geneva summit meeting last month. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Spain Expels Cubans After Abduction Try

MADRID — Spain has expelled four Cuban Embassy staff members whom it accused of trying to kidnap a Cuban defector said by exiles to be a spy.

The four, including the Cuban vice consul, Angel León Cervantes, were put on a Cuban airline flight to Havana on Saturday.

They were detained Friday when they tried to force Manuel Antonio Sánchez Pérez into a car. The police said that Mr. León Cervantes and an embassy clerk had guns.

The Spanish foreign minister, Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, handed the expulsion notice and a strong protest to the Cuban ambassador, Oscar García Fernández.

Mr. García Fernández said he could not explain the incident, but added: "This gentleman tried to steal money that was not his."

Spanish officials said that Mr. Sánchez Pérez, 50, who ranked as a vice minister, applied for political asylum Nov. 18 and told the police five days ago that he was being followed.

Western diplomats said he worked for Cuba's G-2 secret service. Cuban exiles said he was the paymaster for Cuban spies in Europe and the United States.

In Havana, the Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Sánchez Pérez was a thief, who caused a disturbance when prevented from illegally withdrawing half a million dollars of Cuban government money from a Madrid bank.

Mr. Sánchez Pérez was employed by the State Committee for Technical Material Supply and had arrived in Spain on Nov. 16 on a business trip, the Foreign Ministry said.



Angel León Cervantes, left, the Cuban vice consul in Madrid, and another Cuban Embassy employee hid their faces as they left Barajas Airport for Havana after being expelled.

Meager Military Belies Canada's Size, Commitments

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — When the Canadian armed forces held their largest maneuvers in several decades in Alberta last May and June, they fielded every tank they had in the country — a total of 18.

That is fewer than the number maintained by Britain and West Germany at their own armored training centers in western Canada, according to Canadian officials.

Canadians like to point out that their navy is outnumbered in submarines by an amusement park in a shopping mall at Edmonton that offers underwater rides.

The navy has three obsolete diesel subs for patrolling more than 36,300 (59,000 kilometers) miles of coastline on three oceans. Canadians note that the submarines are used not for patrol duties, but in target practice for anti-submarine frigates.

In September, Foreign Minister Joe Clark alluded to the presence of Soviet submarines under the Arctic ice. Yet the number of Canadian aircraft that perform maritime surveillance has fallen, from 99 in 1955 to 36 this year.

The Progressive Conservative government, which took office in September 1984, has promised to rectify such

weaknesses by increasing spending. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said during his election campaign that a first-class nation needed a first-class defense force.

Canadians, however, often seem unconcerned because they know that the United States will guard them anyway.

With snow and ice to the north and a friendly superpower to the south, Canada has had little incentive to do more. Any increase in military spending is unlikely to enhance the nation's security, and any reduction is unlikely to diminish it.

Carlos Romulo, a Founder of the UN And Ex-Philippines Minister, Dies

MANILA — Carlos P. Romulo, 86, a long-time foreign minister of the Philippines and one of the founders of the United Nations, died Sunday after a lingering kidney ailment and other problems, a Philippine Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Romulo underwent emergency surgery on Tuesday for intestinal bleeding and died from circulatory collapse due to brain, heart, lung, liver and kidney failure.

His wife, Beth Day, three sons and a daughter-in-law were with him when he died at the National Kidney Foundation, the ministry spokesman said.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, whose government Mr. Romulo served, mourned his death and

called him "a great and beloved comrade."

The U.S. Embassy issued a statement that described Mr. Romulo as "one of the truly great statesmen of the 20th century."

Spoke for Third World

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

As a co-founder of the United Nations in 1945, Mr. Romulo succeeded in having its charter explicitly endorse the independence of colonized countries. He lived on to become one of the last survivors of the charter's 51 signers.

Mr. Romulo's charm, energy and oratorical skill made him a towering figure at the United Nations, especially in its early years. He felt

that one of his chief missions there was, as he once put it, "voicing the aspirations of millions of voiceless Asians."

He was also a leader at the Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations in 1955 and in other forums. Bandung, an Indonesian city, was the site of a notable early effort at Third World solidarity. It expressed what Mr. Romulo described at the time as "the aroused will of people determined to be masters of their own fate."

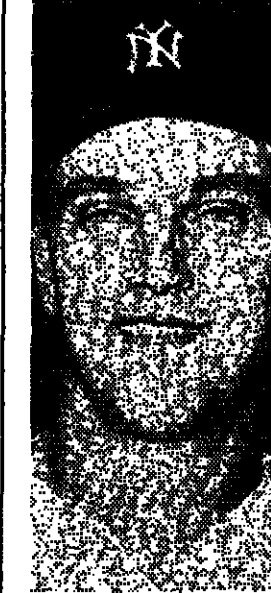
Earlier, he became the first Asian president of the UN General Assembly, which he led in 1949 and 1950. He was elected three times to one-month terms as president of the Security Council. He served as his country's chief delegate to the United Nations from 1945 to 1954.



Carlos P. Romulo

Though some of Mr. Romulo's views changed during his lifetime, he was for years a tireless advocate of anti-colonialism and democracy, an implacable critic of communism

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 8)



Roger Maris, 51, who held baseball's home-run record, died. Pages 6, 15.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ European companies vowed to contest Sikorsky's rescue bid for Westland PLC. Page 7.

TOMORROW

The first woman ever to head a major American Indian tribe has been installed as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Fame, Patents at Stake as French Sue U.S. Over AIDS Claim

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

PARIS — A lawsuit filed by a French research organization against the U.S. government to determine who first established the cause of AIDS promises to bring a public airing of a dispute between French and U.S. medical researchers that has been building for more than a year.

Intensifying a bitter dispute, officials of the Pasteur Institute announced Friday that the institute had sued the U.S. government.

The director of the institute, Raymond Dedonder, contended at a news conference that his research team headed by Dr. Luc Montagnier found the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome and developed the first test to detect antibodies to the virus in 1983, a year before an American team led by Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Dedonder said that after months of fruitless negotiations with U.S. officials over recognition of the institute's contributions to AIDS research and related commercial rights, the institute was suing to have its "rights recognized in the name of the scientific ethic."

But Dr. Gallo, the American researcher, said in a telephone interview that the Pasteur Institute was exaggerating its contributions.

"We helped them a lot more than they helped us," he said.

Patent rights to a procedure for detecting antibodies to the AIDS virus in blood have become both the material and symbolic center of the dispute. In the suit, the Pasteur Institute charges that the American researchers made use of virus specimens and research data supplied by

AIDS virus and developing a viral antibody test.

The American researchers subsequently took out a patent on the blood test on behalf of the U.S. government. In doing so, the lawsuit says, they violated a contract specifying that the materials were shared for noncommercial research only.

American scientists counter that they did not use the virus samples they had received from Paris in developing their antibody test.

Intertwined with the matter of credit for a major scientific discovery have been such factors as the prestige of national scientific establishments, the fame and fortune of scientists and their institutes, and possible shares in a future Nobel prize.

The French institute, founded by Louis Pasteur in 1887, is a private, nonprofit foundation, a teaching institute and research center.

In a statement, the Pasteur Institute said it had three main goals: to obtain recognition that the French researchers were the first to discover the virus that causes AIDS; to receive permission for companies to license to sell the blood test without being sued by the U.S. government for counterfeiting; and to secure the right to share in royalties collected by the U.S. government for sales of blood tests by its licensees.

Spokesmen for the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, which administers the National Cancer Institute, refused to comment on the suit until they could study the complaint, which was filed Thursday in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington.

Dr. Lowell Harrison, science adviser to the federal health agency, said when asked to comment on the lawsuit: "We were a bit amazed to learn of this. I think there has been a very sound and constructive dialogue between the parties over time, and everyone involved has been extremely concerned about the sensitive matters being raised."

Dr. Harrison said that in negotiations this summer and fall, American and French scientists had agreed to work toward a statement of the roles of all parties in the scientific discovery of the virus that causes AIDS, a disease for which no cure has been found.

Dr. Harrison also said that the federal government had made known its willingness to allow a Pasteur Institute licensee to market an antibody test in the United States without legal challenge.

The Genetic Systems Corp. of Seattle has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for permission to market a blood test kit it makes under license from the Pasteur Institute.

The Pasteur Institute said the U.S. Patent Office had ignored its request in December 1983 for a patent for a blood test to detect antibodies to the AIDS virus.

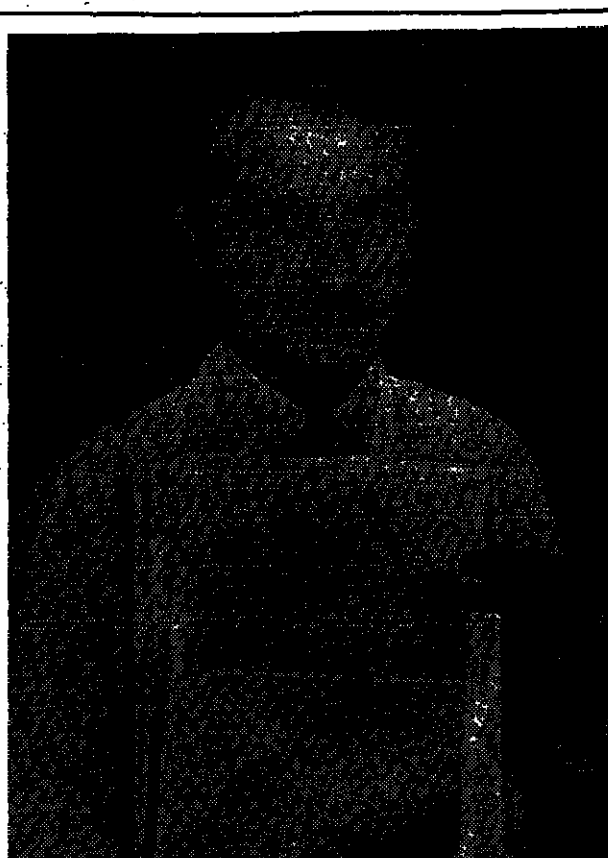
The Patent Office subsequently awarded a patent for a similar procedure to the National Cancer Institute research team last May.

"They didn't receive a patent because they didn't have a working blood test," said Dr. Gallo.

Royalties from sales of the test, which now is marketed by five U.S. companies, go to the federal government. The test is widely used to screen donated blood for evidence of the AIDS virus and is increasingly used by individuals.



Dr. Luc Montagnier, right, of the Pasteur Institute, holding pictures showing the viruses that his research team, and one headed by Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute, above, linked to AIDS.



At stake in the lawsuit could be millions of dollars in royalties from sales of the test. Dr. Dedonder said that as a private institution, the Pasteur Institute "needs money that comes from the application of research." Future royalties in the U.S. market have been estimated at \$5 million a year.

Although time proved them correct, when the French researchers first claimed they had discovered the cause of AIDS in 1983, they did not offer what many scientists regarded as conclusive evidence. Nor were they then able to sustain and duplicate the virus in a test tube, a vital step for most research.

Supporters of Dr. Gallo argue that his announcement, published last year in the journal Science, conclusively linked the virus to AIDS and included much more detailed information about the agent, which American researchers were able to grow in quantity.

But many observers say that both the French and American teams made crucial contributions to the understanding of AIDS.

WORLD BRIEFS

Commemoration in Poland Is Barred

GDANSK, Poland (UPI) — Police blocked Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, and 6,000 Poles on Sunday from holding an anniversary observance at a monument to workers killed in 1970 unrest along the Baltic Coast.

Several hundred riot police cordoned off the monument — three tall crosses joined by an anchor, the symbol of hope — and warned those approaching it they would be detained. Witnesses counted at least 70 trucks of riot police and five water cannons around the church and near the monument.

The police cordon was set up after a mass to commemorate the unrest 15 years ago Monday, during which more than 50 people were shot dead by police. Solidarity, founded as an independent union in 1980 but banned two years later, considers itself an outgrowth of the protests.

Syrian Missiles Moved, Israel Reports

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The Israeli military command said Sunday that Syria had moved batteries of surface-to-air missiles close to the Lebanese border, seriously impairing the ability of Israeli jets to conduct reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.

Military officials said that Syria had deployed fixed-base SAM-2s in three locations, each several miles from the Lebanese border. The medium-range missiles can fly over most of central and northern Lebanon, the officials said.

Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, the army chief of staff, noted that a similar redeployment of missile batteries in 1982, shortly before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, led to Israeli air strikes against the installations.

2 Confess in Killing of Envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW (UPI) — The son and stepson of a Mexican diplomat, Manuel Portilla Quevedo, 43, have confessed to the murders of Mr. Portilla and his housemaid, Maria del Carmen Cruz, in October, the Mexican Embassy here said.

Charged in the murders were George Portilla, 22, and José Portilla, 15, according to an embassy statement Saturday. George Portilla is the son of Mrs. Portilla's former wife, Valentina Sumin, and her first husband.

"From investigations and statements rendered by the accused," the statement said, "it was proven that the murder of Dr. Portilla was due to family problems." It added: "George and José, the eldest and youngest sons of Mr. Portilla and Mrs. Sumin, declared themselves guilty of the double homicide."

Guatemala's President-Elect on Tour

GUATEMALA CITY (NYT) — The new president-elect, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, has begun a quick tour of Central American capitals, the first in a series of trips he plans to take before assuming the presidency of Guatemala next month. He will spend much of the five weeks before he takes office traveling in Latin America and Europe, according to aides.

Mr. Cerezo said Saturday he would visit El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua during his two-day trip. Aides said he would meet with leaders of each country and present his proposal for a Central American parliament, which would be directly elected and would have as its principal task the search for peace in the region.

Mr. Cerezo, who was the overwhelming victor as the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party in elections Dec. 9, is expected to visit the United States next week where he will press his case for increased economic aid.

Marco Vinicio Cerezo

Trial Begins for 23 Algerian Activists

MEDEA, Algeria (Combined Dispatches) — Twenty-three Algerians accused of belonging to illegal organizations went on trial Sunday in what was expected to be one of the biggest political trials since independence in 1962.

The defendants are members of the Algerian Human Rights League and the Sons of the Martyrs of the Revolution, whose parents played prominent roles in the liberation war against France. Neither organization is recognized by the government of President Bendjedid Chadli.

The defendants, including leaders of the Berber Cultural Movement, are accused of prejudicing the authority of the state, establishing illegal organizations, producing and distributing pamphlets, and organizing unauthorized gatherings. Many were arrested in July for trying to stage demonstrations during the country's national holiday. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Liberia Party Drops Election Protest

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — The Liberian Action Party, which has been accused by the military leader, Major General Samuel K. Doe, of backing an unsuccessful coup, has said it is dropping a complaint that elections Oct. 15 were rigged in favor of General Doe.

Thun Wach, the party's chairman, said Saturday that the party had decided to take the 11 seats in the 88-seat legislature "consistent with the spirit of promoting genuine national reconstruction, unity, peace, and understanding."

Mr. Wach appealed to General Doe to grant executive clemency to party members still in detention after the Nov. 12 coup attempt, including the party's presidential candidate, Jackson Doe, no relation to the head of state, and Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was elected to the senate.

For the Record

Egypt's Supreme Court ruled Saturday that a military tribunal could legally try a policeman accused of killing seven Israeli tourists in October. The Middle East News Agency reported from Cairo.

Voter turnout was moderate under clear, chilly skies Sunday as the Portuguese began voting in nationwide local elections. (AP)

A man was arrested at 10 Downing Street on Friday night in London after he climbed onto the roof of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's official residence and touched off a security alert, Scotland Yard said. He later was released without being charged. (AP)

Surek Singh Barnala, a moderate Sikh leader and the chief of Punjab state, was unanimously elected president Sunday of the Akali Dal party in Amritsar, India. (AP)

DOONESBURY



French Group Uses Une Strong-Arm Tactique to Defend Mother Tongue

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — A private group here has stepped up the longstanding effort to keep English words out of the French language by suing those who break this country's laws about linguistic purity.

The group is called AGULF, a French acronym for the General Association for the Users of the French Language. It has collected modest civil damages from about 40 groups, including the Paris Opera, Trans World Airlines and the daily Le Monde, for using English words to sell or promote a product, a practice banned by a 1975 law.

AGULF's strong-arm tactics have been denounced by some as silly and by others as dictatorial. But its efforts come amid other signs that the French, including the government, are becoming more combative in the struggle to ward off the taint of foreign words.

Many in this country argue that the preservation of French from what commonly is called "Anglo-Saxon hegemony" is not a matter of petty chauvinism. They see the language as being in real danger and believe that it is the essential ingredient in nothing less than the survival of an independent national identity.

This point was made recently by the minister of culture, Jack Lang, who, in something of a public relations gimmick, wrote a letter in English, complete with a couple of small mistakes, to the head of the government's broadcasting authority, protesting that French radio and television were favoring English and American performers over French.

"Should we fail to take steps promptly?" Mr. Lang said, "we will certainly lose our identity as a nation — give up our very soul."

Every year, about 15 government ministries publish a list of foreign words, most of them English, that are then banned from use in official communications. The list also furnishes French equivalents, often newly minted, of the banned terms.

Last month, the Secretariat for Technology and Communication published a list of 100 banned words along with the substitute terms, most of them for show business. For "one-on-one show," the office suggested "spectacle solo." The French word "animateur" is to replace "disk jockey," and "palmarès" means "hit parade."

Making new words is something of an industry here, with members of the governmental High Commission for the French Language laboring on substitutions for English words that have crept into the language, many of them arising from new technologies.

A recently published book of 1,500 neologisms includes French words for computer (ordinateur), brain-storming (remue-méninges), joystick (manche à balai), software (logiciel) and digital switching (commutation numérique).

It is into this scene of linguistic defense and invention that AGULF has entered, bringing 44 suits against purported violators of the language law, which prohibits non-French words in efforts to sell products, except in cases where there is no French equivalent.

AGULF, a small group with two lawyers that operates largely out of the home of one of its members, has won virtually all the cases it has pressed since it was formed in 1980.

It sued the Paris Opera for selling English-language programs at a performance of "Ballets Brown-Sugar." It made Trans World Airlines pay a fine of about \$300 for distributing boarding passes in English at Charles de Gaulle Airport. It brought the bottled water company Evian to court for a new product billed as "le fast drink des Alpes."

"We don't want to cause financial problems for any enterprises," said Micheline Faure, the general secretary of AGULF, in an interview. "We only want to make them pay attention to the law of 1975."

The result, in the view of some here, however, is to give an unpleasant practical edge to the defense of the language. This certainly is the view of Hugues Steiner, a Paris furniture maker who was accused by AGULF of violating the law and has been embroiled in a costly legal dispute ever since.

Mr. Steiner's offense was to use the term "showroom" in his advertising brochure. AGULF argued that the words "salle d'exposition" or "hall" — an English word taken into French earlier — existed as alternatives, and the group sued Mr. Steiner for damages on behalf of an aggrieved public.

Mr. Steiner, virtually alone among AGULF's targets, fought back. He alerted sympathetic journalists, prompting highly visible articles. He hired a lawyer and contested the case in court, arguing that "showroom" was part of his trademark.

Confusing "the legitimate defense of the national heritage by inquisitorial and authoritarian means, evokes a certain dark period in the life of our country," said Mr. Steiner, who was deported from France in World War II and survived confinement in the Auschwitz concentration camp. He made the comment in a letter to President François Mitterrand.

The result of the case was happy for Mr. Steiner, at least at first. He won and collected modest damages from AGULF. But AGULF has appealed the verdict.

The appeal says the judgment came in a "hateful context." Mr. Steiner, it contends, was a deportee who accused AGULF of "fascist practices."

The appeal, using language that Mr. Steiner says is slyly anti-Semitic, argues: "The president of the Court of Paris, Miss Gramont, might have been influenced by these outrageous remarks."

■ **Francophone Conference Set**

A meeting of leaders from French-speaking countries is scheduled for Feb. 17 to 19 in Paris. The Associated Press reported from Paris. The meeting, which will focus on protecting and developing the French language, will be attended by delegations from at least 31 countries, said Roland Dumas, minister for external relations.

Bid to Free U.S. Hostages Has Failed, Sheikh Says

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — A prominent Shiite Moslem cleric says he has run into a "blank wall" in his efforts to arrange the release of four American being held hostage in Lebanon.

Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who is widely regarded as the spiritual leader to Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Army of God, said Saturday that he had "exerted efforts no one else has" to try to win freedom for the hostages.

Sheikh Fadlallah said that he had not been in contact with the kidnappers but with persons who exert influence over them in an effort to obtain the Americans' release. The kidnappers have been claimed by Islamic Jihad.

"I'm afraid I've come up against a blank wall," Sheikh Fadlallah said in an interview. "I'm at a dead end and have not had any results."

Sheikh Fadlallah said he believes that the Americans are being held not as an act against the United States, but solely as bargaining le-

vers to achieve the release of Arab prisoners held in Kuwait.

Seventeen Arabs have been tried by Kuwaiti authorities in connection with the car bombings of the U.S. and French embassies in 1983.

Sheikh Fadlallah said that the case of four French hostages being held in Lebanon is "far more complex," an apparent reference to the political difficulties between France and Iran over France's relations with Iraq.

On Friday, Terry Waite, a special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury who has been seeking the release of the American hostages, delayed his return to Lebanon.

Mr. Waite, who has visited Lebanon on two occasions in the past few weeks and apparently met with the kidnappers of the Americans, was denied a visa to visit Kuwait last week. He had hoped to travel there to discuss the hostage crisis after talks in Washington and London in late November.

Mr. Waite became involved in the hostage problem when the four American hostages addressed an



Sheikh Fadlallah

appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury. The contents of the message, which was delivered to a news agency office in Beirut, were not disclosed.

The four American hostages are Terry A. Anderson, a correspondent of The Associated Press; The Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Catholic priest; David P. Jacobson, director of the American University hospital in Beirut; and Thomas M. Sutherland, the university's acting dean of agriculture.

The fate of two other Americans is unclear. Callers speaking for Islamic Jihad claimed in October that William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy, who was kidnapped on March 16, 1984, had been executed. Peter Kilburn, a librarian at American University who disappeared in November 1984 in West Beirut, has not been mentioned by the kidnappers for several months.

On Thursday, two U.S. newspaper columnists, Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta, quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying that Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Buckley both had died in captivity.

Sheikh Fadlallah, who is increasingly being cast as a moderate despite his stature as a fundamentalist, apparently played a key role in obtaining the release of two prominent Lebanese Christian academics from the American University of Beirut who were kidnapped Dec. 7.

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Ethiopian Relief Official Is Missing, Believed to Be Seeking Asylum in U.S.

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Dawit Wolde Giorgis, head of the Ethiopian government's famine relief program, has been missing for more than three weeks since completing a fund-raising tour in Western Europe and the United States.

Western relief officials in Ethiopia who are in contact with senior members of his government said that Mr. Dawit is widely believed to be seeking political asylum in the United States.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa said it had no information on Mr. Dawit's whereabouts.

(In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman refused Sunday to discuss the case, saying it was department policy not to comment on requests for political asylum. The Associated Press reported.)

As commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Mr. Dawit has become one of the most visible and widely quoted officials in Ethiopia's Marxist gov-

ernment. He has repeatedly assailed Western governments for responding too slowly last year to Ethiopia's severe famine.

His defection would be likely to embarrass the Ethiopian government, which is a close ally of the Soviet Union and a frequent critic of the United States.

Mr. Dawit left Ethiopia on Oct. 25 on a trip intended to raise donations to combat the famine, which is expected to continue next year. He reportedly visited Britain, Belgium, Germany and the United States.

Relief officials said Mr. Dawit met officials in Washington and at the United Nations in New York, and was last heard from in Belgium. He was expected to return to Ethiopia the weekend of Nov. 23.

Mr. Dawit's brother defected from Ethiopia to the United States in September, according to diplomatic sources. The sources said that Mr. Dawit's brother joined his wife in New York, where Mr. Dawit had given her a job with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Mr. Dawit's absence has delayed planning by the 35 countries and 47 nongovernmental organizations who are working in Addis Ababa on next year's relief effort.

A graduate of Columbia University law school in New York and a major in the Ethiopian Army, Mr. Dawit has been an important and often controversial figure in the government headed by his personal friend, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

During the early 1980s, Mr. Dawit served as governor of Eritrea, a region in northern Ethiopia where rebels have been fighting against the government since 1962.

Two years ago, Colonel Mengistu named him to head the government agency responsible for coordinating famine relief. Mr. Dawit was widely respected by Western relief officials.

In recent months, however, Western aid officials said, Mr. Dawit's influence in the government had waned.

Mr. Dawit, who is divorced, is believed by relief officials to own a home in California.

Jewish Leader Talks With Jaruzelski

Bronfman's Meeting in Warsaw Follows Visit to Moscow

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, who met last week with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, spent three days in Moscow before his arrival here but declined to give details of his visit there.

During his three-day stay in Poland, newspapers in Paris and London published speculative reports suggesting that President François Mitterrand of France discussed with both Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and with General Jaruzelski a proposal calling for 15,000 Jewish families to be transported from the Soviet Union to Israel by French planes.

At the Polish government guest house where he and three associates stayed, Mr. Bronfman acknowledged that the trip to Moscow was his second since September and that he hoped to visit there again soon.

He said that he was interested in the plight of Soviet Jews, who want to emigrate but that no interests would be served by revealing who

he met with, what they talked about or even where he stayed.

One newspaper report of the plan suggested that it would be linked to a conference on the Middle East. Another suggested that the Soviet Jews would go first to Poland, where they would board French planes.

Mr. Bronfman dismissed the French and British reports as fanciful and declined further comment. Elan Steinberg, the executive director of the World Jewish Congress, who is with Mr. Bronfman, said that "there are a lot of rumors out there."

He added, "Some are true, some are not."

High Polish officials have said Soviet Jews were not mentioned in General Jaruzelski's talks with Mr. Mitterrand. Officials in Paris also have denied that the Mitterrand-Jaruzelski meeting was about Soviet Jews.

The Bronfman group was not reticent about its reasons for visiting Poland, which the Jewish community in Poland of three million has been reduced to about 6,000.

"We are businessmen who have come to do business," said Israel Singer, secretary-general of the Jewish organization, which represents Jews in 70 countries around the world.

"We wanted to emphasize to the general that the road to the West can lead through Jerusalem," said Mr. Steinberg, adding that the group had stressed that "the fact that Romania and Hungary have most-favored-nation status in the U.S. is not just accidentally linked to the fact that those governments have relatively good records in their treatment of Jews and Jewish issues."

Poland lost the favorable tariff arrangements, known as most-favored-nation status, after martial law was declared in December 1981.

Mr. Bronfman said General Jaruzelski was receptive that U.S. sanctions remain in force despite Poland's release of political prisoners, which the Americans had said was a condition for lifting sanctions.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Trying to Rein In The Texas Rangers

The Texas Rangers, 94 strong, are in trouble again, not for the first time since they were enlisted by Stephen F. Austin in 1823 to "range" over the new territory he was putting together and to fight Indians and Mexicans and protect settlers when there was no other law.

During Prohibition in the 1920s, when the manufacture and sale of alcohol was illegal in the United States, they were criticized for being too honest breaking up liquor stills in defiance of corrupt local authorities. In the 1930s, by contrast, they were in a number of convicted criminals.

This month the Texas attorney general's office accused the Rangers of "incredibly sloppy police work" in accepting the word of Henry Lee Lucas, a confessed serial killer, that he had committed more than 200 murders, and in closing the books on cases that should have remained open.

Ranger police work was once more rough-and-ready than that. One early report went like this: "Crime — cattle theft. Defendant — Ollie Peterson. Disposition — Damn bad, had to kill him."

Short Takes

The National Park Service has turned down a request by the Community for Creative Non-Violence to include a Nativity scene dramatizing the plight of the homeless in its 1985 Christmas pageant near the White House. The group requested permission to exhibit a scene "depicting three black persons — a man, a woman and a child — on a heating grate. The inscription is 'And still there is no room at the inn.' The group is suing in federal court to get the scene included.

In a victory for environmentalists, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that the federal government has broad power to control development on all 100 million acres (40 million hectares) of wetlands — swamps, mud flats and marshes — in the country. The court overturned a lower court ruling that federal writ extended only to lands that were frequently flooded. Wetlands are being developed at the rate of 450,000 acres a year.

Shorter Takes: The average selling price nationally for an



MOTOR-MOUTH BEAR — The demand for Teddy Ruxpin, an animated story-telling toy, is outstripping the supply at toy stores in the United States. The eyes, nose and mouth move in synchronization with his voice.

American dwelling is \$93,163, according to Better Homes and Gardens magazine. Averages vary from \$47,500 in Buffalo, New York to \$435,000 in Saddle River, New Jersey. Six hurricanes came ashore in the United States this year, the most in at least 65 years, killing 136 persons and causing \$4.45 billion in damage, according to the National Hurricane Center in Miami. Wisconsin has wonnowed 46,000 entries down to five finalists for a new license plate and wording to replace the long-lived slogan "America's Dairyland."

Notes About People

Edward I. Koch, mayor of New York, has published a new memoir titled "Politics," a sequel to his best-selling "Mayor." Mr. Koch confides that "what used to be called the white lie, or false praise, is permissible 'when you are getting rid of someone who is inadequate.' He also dislikes "Mush statements. If I'm going to say something, it's going to be substantive and at the least provocative. Hopefully it will also have some humor. That's my style, it's me. I couldn't change it now, at 61 years of age, if I wanted to. And I don't want to."

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger was reported to be unhappy at being left behind in Washington when President

Ronald Reagan met Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva. So unhappy, Secretary of State George P. Shultz joked at the annual Kennedy Center Honors dinner in Washington, that among the cables Mr. Shultz received from the nation's capital while he was in Geneva was one from Mr. Weinberger stating, "Wish you were here and vice versa."

Police Chase Burglar Into Sewer, Get Lost

Three policemen in Warren, Ohio, who followed tracks in the snow from a burglary scene that led to a sewer opening spent two and a half hours in the city's maze of storm sewers before finding their way out again. Officers on the streets above lost radio contact with the three and resorted to making noises to signal them.

"We tried sirens and that didn't work," said Lieutenant John Mandopoulos. Police then began rapping on manhole covers with tire irons. The officers finally emerged wet, weary and empty-handed. Their quarry disappeared.

Henry Angelo, superintendent of sewers, said his workers always use a guide rope to keep from getting lost.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Conferees Approve \$298 Billion for Defense

By Jonathan Furber
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have agreed on a Pentagon budget of \$298.7 billion for 1986 and approved limited production of chemical weapons beginning next year, ending a 16-year ban.

Military negotiators from the House and Senate Appropriations committees also agreed to ban testing of anti-satellite missiles and approved \$2.75 billion for President Ronald Reagan's program to develop a space shield against attacking missiles.

The accord, which was reached Friday night, must be approved this week by the full conference committee before it can be considered by the two houses.

[Mr. Reagan is likely to accept the ban on anti-satellite weapons tests to avoid upsetting the agreement on higher spending levels for the Defense Department, congressional and administration sources told The Washington Post on Saturday.]

The proposed appropriation for the Pentagon budget is about half-way between the position held by

the Senate, which allowed an increase to make up for inflation, and that of the House, which wanted to hold the budget to the 1985 level.

But the balanced budget bill that was signed into law last week probably would require cuts that would bring funding below the 1985 level.

In separate bargaining on Capitol Hill, an agreement was reached to rescue a price support program for tobacco by passing legislation that would subsidize the sale of surplus tobacco to cigarette companies. The Reagan administration opposes the plan, which it says would cost \$1.1 billion.

The proposal is included in a package of tax and spending measures aimed at cutting the federal budget deficit below projected levels. The bill would carry out part of the savings that were mandated in the budget resolution for 1986.

Conferees still must reach final compromises on other elements of the plan, which would reduce projected deficits by \$60 billion to \$80 billion over three years. Among the unresolved issues are cuts in Medicare, a program to provide medical care for the aged, and the financing of a program to clean up toxic wastes.

Lawmakers Agree on Draft Of \$52-Billion U.S. Farm Bill

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional conferees have agreed on a farm bill that could send U.S. agricultural policy in abrupt new directions, although it fell short of administration demands for less spending.

With a round of last-minute budget cuts Saturday night, the conferees set projected costs for farm programs at about \$52 billion for three years. This was \$2 billion more than the White House wanted.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block refused to say whether he would recommend that President Ronald Reagan sign the measure. But Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate majority leader, and E. de la Garza, Democrat of Texas and the House Agriculture Committee chairman, were optimistic about presidential approval.

The measure, which must be approved by the House and Senate, ends months of bitter debate over ways to help U.S. agriculture regain lost export markets and at the same time reduce rapidly mounting federal farm spending.

To achieve those aims, the conferees agreed to steps that would reduce the price support floor of

basic commodities such as wheat, corn and milk while modestly cutting farmers' income subsidies.

The administration demanded less spending and a "market-oriented" policy, while state legislators from farming states argued that the staggering agricultural economy required more support from Washington.

Final agreements Saturday on dairy supports and food stamps epitomized those arguments.

The food-stamp agreement, while more costly than the White House wanted, was made as House Democrats and Republicans argued that any further cuts would lead urban legislators to kill the farm bill next week.

The outcome on dairy supports was less than either the House or Senate wanted, but it shaped up as a major victory for the administration in its longstanding effort to override the influential dairy lobby and cut federal supports to discourage surplus milk production.

According to Representative Tony Coelho, Democrat of California, an architect of the agreement, the dairy changes would reduce federal spending by about \$2.4 billion over the life of the bill by gradually dropping supports.

Arrow Air Says Jet Had Problems Early in Year

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Officials of the Arrow Air charter company have confirmed that the DC-8 jetliner that crashed in Canada, killing all 256 people on board, experienced mechanical difficulties earlier this year and aborted two takeoffs in the past six months.

The plane, which was carrying U.S. soldiers home from peacekeeping duty in the Sinai peninsula, crashed Thursday on takeoff at Gander International Airport in Newfoundland.

On a Nov. 15 flight from Grand Rapids, Michigan, the jet's nose lifted into the air but quickly settled back onto the runway after the tail hit the runway, said Robin Mattell, a spokesman for the Miami-based company.

On that flight, the plane was carrying 99 U.S. Marine reservists from Grand Rapids to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, on a weekend emergency mobilization drill. Mr. Mattell said Saturday, He said that a "loading problem" at the rear of the plane was believed to have caused the incident.

After stopping, the airplane took off again and completed its flight without incident, Mr. Mattell said.

On July 28, he said, the same plane was carrying members of the Kentucky Guard and Ohio Air National Guard when forced to abort a takeoff from Toledo, Ohio. After a delay, the plane flew to Bangor, Maine, and West Germany without further problem, Mr. Mattell added.

He said he did not know the nature of the "mechanical problems" on the flight, but stressed that reports of an explosion and engine fire were incorrect.

"I want to emphasize that we have never flown an airplane that was not completely safe to fly," Mr. Mattell said.

When it crashed Thursday, the DC-8 was carrying eight Arrow Air crew members and 248 soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division to their home base at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, from Egypt, where they had completed a tour with the 11-nation Sinai peacekeeping force.

They were the first fatalities for Arrow Air. Mr. Mattell said the airline has flown 40 million miles (about 65 million kilometers) and logged 85,000 hours of flight time in its four-year history.

However, Arrow Air had a number of safety violations in 1984 and last summer agreed to pay a \$34,000 fine for record-keeping



Mike Reton, left, of Canada's National Research Council and Bernie Caiger of the Canadian Aviation Safety Board display flight recorders from the jet that crashed at Gander.

that did not meet the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration.

■ De-icing Still in Question
Christopher Wren of The New York Times reported from Gander.

It remained unclear over the weekend what might have caused the four-engine DC-8 to crash almost immediately after taking off before dawn from its 67-minute refueling stop.

Peter Boag, chief investigator from the Canadian Aviation Safety Board, declined Saturday to attach significance to the fact that the plane had not undergone de-icing at Gander before taking off for Kentucky.

The investigator also played down speculation that the plane was overloaded with personal and unit equipment of the soldiers. He said the flight's weight document had shown that cargo weight and balance was within the aircraft's requirements.

Although the aircraft's four engines have been found, Mr. Boag said "no information of any significance" about them had been discovered.


Fire in U.S. Injures 7 At Costa Rican Embassy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A fire at the Costa Rican Embassy here injured seven persons Sunday, including five members of the family of Ambassador Frederico Vargas.

Mr. Vargas was away at the time, a hospital spokesman said.

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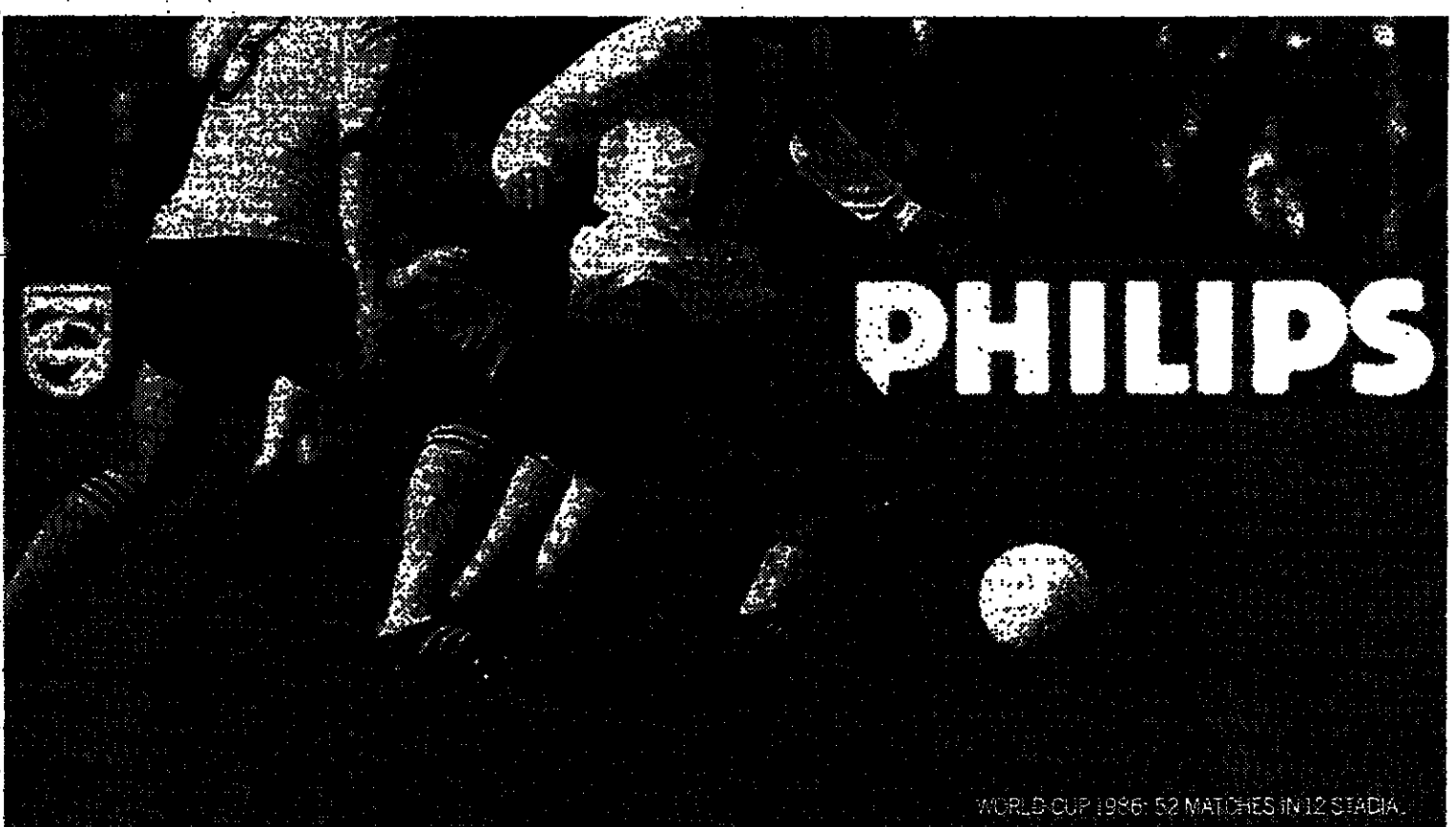
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Genocide in Afghanistan

Using a second report on Afghanistan by Felix Ermacora, an Austrian parliamentarian and academic, and a companion report on Iran, the United Nations has for the first time debated human rights in those countries on the basis of official UN reports. By a vote of 75 to 23 with 33 abstentions (India, Indonesia, was the lone democracy holding Moscow's hand), the General Assembly registered its "profound concern." Afghanistan was singled out not just because a Third World Muslim country is the victim of aggression but also because of the "terrible and deepening intensity of its ordeal."

Soviet troops with their Afghan clients have driven 4 million people out of the country and perhaps another 2 million out of their homes. "Massively and indiscriminately, they bomb villages, crops and agricultural facilities. For the children they drop limb-shattering booby traps disguised as harmonicas and birds. Torture is 'commonplace' and the judicial system inspires 'anguish.' There is apparently no health care for the majority of the population. As a consequence, the infant mortality rate has reached 300 and 400 per 1,000." Civilian deaths number "approximately 500,000."

When half the population is uprooted and a third is driven into exile, when infant mortality reaches plague levels, when half a million civilians die and uncounted millions of others are maimed and maimed, and when, as Mr. Ermacora reports, the situation is getting worse, all this moves Soviet conduct well beyond what is ordinarily called human rights violations. The word that comes to mind when one reads this report is genocide.

Soviets who talk about Afghanistan with foreigners sometimes solicit a certain sympathy for their policy dilemma and their costs. That is callous and arrogant. The people who deserve the sympathy are the Soviet Union's victims. "Every hour lost is detrimental to the population," Mr. Ermacora warns. Moscow is committing one of the great crimes.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cracks in Pretoria's Wall

South Africa's biggest political trial in two decades came to a sudden end last Monday when the government's treason case against 12 black and Asian dissidents collapsed. The accused are not traitors but determined political opponents who are denied legitimate ways to express the rebellious grievances of a powerless black majority. Jailing them would only reduce what chances remain for nonviolent change. Negotiating with them is the only alternative — a reality that may finally be penetrating Pretoria's white leaders.

The trial that failed to happen last week underscores what is happening in that tormented society. Winnie Mandela defied a "banning" order by addressing an anti-apartheid rally; she was neither stopped nor arrested. And there are persistent reports that President P.W. Botha's ministers are debating the once unthinkable release of her husband, Nelson Mandela, whose 23-year imprisonment has made him the symbolic leader of those seeking to negotiate for a share of power. The regime has also abandoned its ferocity in responding to business and church leaders who cross frontiers to meet the heads of outlawed organizations like the African National Congress. It denounces these meetings and seizes some passports, but the soundings continue. The walls are cracking, and the government appears to realize that it can no longer wholly suppress these contacts.

By its own acts, too, the Botha regime is eroding the legal foundations of apartheid. A bill now before Parliament would for the first time since 1913 allow blacks to own land in racially segregated townships. Although this concession would not apply to "white" neighborhoods, it is a step worth noting.

The trouble with many of these reforms and repudiations is that they are being offered very late and only as unilateral favors. They will not therefore quell the unrest that continues despite emergency decrees and attempted news blackouts. What South Africa needs is an urgent commitment by its white leaders to negotiate an end to apartheid with leaders who can speak for the system's victims.

The regime should be grateful for the collapse of its ignominious treason trial. The flimsiness of the charge was exposed in testimony before a fair-minded judge. A supposedly expert witness tried to read treachery into the colors, songs and symbols employed by the mass-based United Democratic Front, whose leaders sat in the dock. But under examination he conceded "fundamental mistakes" about the doctrine of nonviolence, as developed by the young Mohandas Gandhi in South Africa.

Just such "experts" feed the fears of change among Mr. Botha's white constituents. If what happened in an open court also opens minds, it could be the beginning of a change.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protect Arab-Americans

It has taken too long for the rising violence against supporters of Arab causes in the United States to get the attention it deserves. In this year alone, bombings and other terrorist acts directed against "enemies of Israel" have killed two persons and injured many more.

The targets, like the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, are often denounced by leaders of extremist groups, like the Jewish Defense League, just before the violence occurs. The extremists deny committing the violence but consistently add that they

are not sorry it occurred. Now William Webster, the FBI director, has served notice that federal agents are rallying their forces and gathering evidence of how these terrorists and hate-spreaders operate. He warns Arab-Americans that they may be in a "zone of danger."

That should also warn those prone to violence of the FBI's stepped up pursuit. Mr. Webster's words are welcome, as is his effort. Both show that these targeted Americans have finally aroused concern in high places.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNICEF Has Good News

If you want a lift in this holiday season, take a look at the annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund. In the poorest parts of the world children die of simple things. Malnutrition, contaminated water and dehydration caused by uncontrolled diarrhea are major killers. So are childhood diseases that have been all but eradicated in the West — measles, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Many of these problems can be attacked at relatively low cost. The return to breast-feeding, as opposed to infant formulas, has cut down on water-borne infection. Simple rehydration packets have saved the lives of half a million children this year and will save eight times that number as the procedure becomes more widely known. Growth charts distributed in villages enable mothers to spot early signs of malnutrition and seek help.

UNICEF's priority for the remainder of this decade will be to meet a UN goal to inoculate all the world's children by 1990. The vaccines are readily available at low cost, but new strategies are being developed to transport and administer them, to enlist the support of local governments and to educate and encourage mothers to take advantage of the service. Some

vaccines can be freeze-dried to prolong their potency. "Cold chains" of refrigeration, based on kerosene, bottled gas, electricity, solar energy or iceboxes, have been set up in most nations. Hundreds of thousands of volunteers have been trained to administer vaccines, and governments have proclaimed highly organized immunization drives that have been well advertised, promoted by churches and schools and available in even the most remote areas.

In Brazil, 20 million children are vaccinated every time a national immunization day is held. Two-thirds of Turkey's young children were vaccinated in eight days. The Indian government, as a living memorial to former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has raised immunization rates in Delhi from 20 percent to more than 80 percent in a year.

Private groups make important contributions, too. Rotary International, for example, has pledged to supply all the polio vaccine required in any developing country for the next five years at low cost, a gift that could cost \$120 million. This is exciting and invaluable work in which spectacular results are being achieved at low cost. The UNICEF report is good news.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR DEC. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Two-Horse Civil War Debt

NEW YORK — As erect as when he terrorized the Potomac Valley 47 years ago, Colonel John Mosby, Confederate guerrilla leader, recently passed two days of his 77th year here. "When ever I come to New York," he said, "I feel nervous, especially passing through Herald Square, for I owe the Herald two good horses. I have owned them since August 1863. I have had them in my mind to pay back those horses, but I probably never will. After Gettysburg, I was hanging around in the rear of Lee's retreating army... and passed the nights harassing Union troops. One night we made a raid, but all we got was two Herald correspondents and their horses. They ate a great deal, the correspondents, so I took them to the military authorities. They were later exchanged. The horses were useful and we kept them."

1935: Tales of the Ethiopian Night

ASMARA — Miss Muriel Curry, English author, who is writing a history of the Italian campaign in the Tigre province, returned to Asmara in Eritrea province (on Dec. 15) after searching three weeks with the Asmara troops. She said her greatest thrill was in the night when she played bridge with Italian officers while the hyenas howled around. The thing that impressed her most was the grim light in the eyes of the Askaras when an Ethiopian they had just shot dead was carried by. "At night [the Askaras] sat around fires buzzing with gossip as the girls in nearby villages catcalled to them in their shrill Ethiopian voices which could be heard between the howls of the hyenas. The hyenas put me off my bridge, as several times I called two spades when I should have said three spades."

For Serious Leadership, Look Elsewhere

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The biggest gap in American politics these days is not between Republicans and Democrats but between state-level officials who are meeting responsibilities and gaining confidence, and federal officials who are falling down in their jobs and losing self-esteem.

To move last week from a meeting of Republican governors in Wilmington, Delaware, to the sessions of Congress in Washington was to travel backward and downward. The governors talked in straightforward terms about concrete achievements in their states and about hopeful plans for the future. The legislators, debating and passing the Gramm-Rudman budget bill, were confessing their past failures in fiscal policy and warning of worse confusion and dire consequences ahead.

The spectacle of Congress voting to strip itself of the power of the purse, which has been the hallmark of legislative supremacy since the origins of parliament, was remarkable but not reassuring. For those with any sense of institutional history, the most poignant moment in the House debate came when Representative Peter Rodino, a New Jersey Democrat, said, "This is a flagrant abdication of congressional responsibility."

Mr. Rodino gave the House one of its proudest moments 11 years ago when he guided the Judiciary Committee to the painful but profoundly necessary impeachment of President Nixon for his violation of the Constitution and his oath of office. Now Mr. Rodino came forward in what he knew to be a vain effort to slow his colleagues' headlong rush to discard their own constitutional authority.

He and such Republican elders as Representative Silvio Conte of Massachusetts said they could not understand how Congress could vote to bring itself to its knees. Why did it?

Not because the backers believed in the process they were creating. "I'm not going to get into specifics," said Mississippi's Trent Lott, the Republican minority whip, speaking for Gramm-Rudman. "I'm afraid what we might find out."

"Gramm-Rudman is going to be the Congress in knots," said Richard Gephardt of Missouri, who chairs the Democratic caucus and is one of the principal architects of the final compromise. "It could be a disaster," Mr. Gephardt added, and

there were certainly ample reasons for thinking so. Gramm-Rudman adds a whole new layer of decision-making to an already complex budget process. It sets tough and arbitrary deficit targets for each of the next five years. It exempts large parts of the budget from any cuts and significantly increases the president's leverage over Congress in determining how scarce resources are spent. It ultimately subjects both the president and Congress to mandated cuts imposed by the calculations of unelected civil servants.

The reason — the only reason — why Congress voted this irresponsible and possibly unconstitutional procedure was its shame at its inability to force itself and the president to pay the bills for the military and domestic programs that both support.

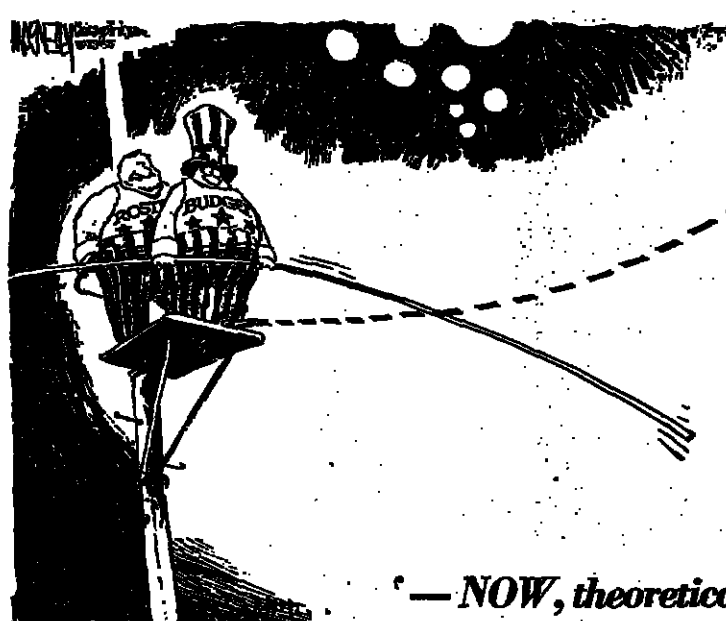
Jim Wright of Texas, the Democratic majority leader and a supporter of Gramm-Rudman, called it "an act of legislative desperation." "I clearly acknowledge our failure to respond to crisis," said California's Leon Panetta, another Democratic backer. "We know what has to be done — to limit defense spending, to limit entitlements, to raise revenues. But we refuse to move. No bill is going to replace the courage, the guts and the leadership it takes to get action."

Because they know that to be true, there was more embarrassment than exultation in Congress over the passage of Gramm-Rudman. By contrast, the atmosphere among the governors in Wilmington was genuinely upbeat. Like their more numerous Democratic counterparts, these Republican governors speak as people who measured up to their responsibilities when times were hard, and now are enjoying the benefits of that courage. Their current hero is Governor Tom Kean of New Jersey, who was re-elected last month with 70 percent of the vote. His first election — the closest in state history — four years ago coincided with the onset of the recession. Like many other governors of both parties, he cut spending and raised taxes in that crisis, kept his budget balanced and is now reaping the rewards of a surging economy.

He is investing heavily in education, human services and infrastructure improvements in the very areas in which the domestic cutbacks of Gramm-Rudman are most likely to fail, and the ones the country can least afford for its future.

Governor Kean said his objection to Gramm-Rudman was that "it's a straitjacket and an avoidance of responsibility." He is right. Unlike Washington officials from the president on down, the governors have met their responsibilities.

The Washington Post.



—NOW, theoretically...

South Africa: Who Will Salvage the Youngsters?

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — My two-week visit to South Africa is over, and it is time to write about other things. But before I do, I feel a need to do one more piece: not a collection of the odds and ends a traveling journalist always has at the bottom of his bag, but a sharing of a few disturbing reflections.

The pictures of the Soweto slums, the Crossroads shantytowns, the sprawling expanses of squalor, poverty and despair are what well-meaning journalists and reformers hold up to the world: See for yourself the bitter fruit of apartheid!

The pictures, even if only word pictures, serve powerfully to turn the world's stomach against apartheid. It is one of the better things journalism has done.

And yet there is this unsettling thought, gleaned as much from the American experience as from South Africa: Apartheid caused it, but ending apartheid won't cure it.

I look at the unbelievable stretches of a Crossroads, several kilometers on a side, with its endless rows

of corrugated tin hovels, ragged children, many dogs and utterly defeated men and women, and I curse the system that produced it. Then I drive away in my rented car and wonder what it will take to give dignity and hope to such a place, to render such a place unnecessary.

To ask the question is to answer it. Repealing the Group Areas Act that assigns people to residential areas based on their ethnicity, eliminating the detestable pass laws and influx-control laws, even granting the full franchise to these people, all that will leave their awful condition fundamentally unchanged.

I think particularly of the youngsters whose growing and irrepressible militancy will get much of the credit when change finally comes to South Africa. These are the adolescent revolutionaries who put their bodies on the line, challenging armed personnel carriers with nothing more than stones and petrol bombs; who sacrifice their woefully

limited educational opportunities in an effort to force the government to improve nonwhite schools; who go to jail and, too frequently, to their graves, in noble sacrifice.

Nothing seems clearer than that the youngsters who make the greatest sacrifice against apartheid are the least likely to reap any benefit when apartheid finally falls. I am astonished that this fact, which now seems so obvious to me, seems not to figure at all in prescriptions for South Africa. But then, why should Americans see it in South Africa when they fail to see it at home?

Only recently has even the black leadership in America started to confront the problem of what we now call the black "underclass" — those people, especially the children, whose education, attitudes and prospects have been so destroyed by racism that their plight would remain fundamentally unchanged if racism were eliminated from American life. The government keeps

urging the nonsense that ending official racism is all that is necessary, that anything designed to address the effects of racism amounts to "reverse discrimination."

In South Africa, as in America, there are some for whom transforming the system will make all the difference in the world. I think of the bright and eager students and their doggedly hopeful parents who do everything they can to improve their prospects, even with the full force of the system arrayed against them. I think of the irrepressible entrepreneurs who make good money selling shoes and groceries to their captive clientele. I think of the man in the black Cape Town township of Langa who, without even access to normal bank loans, has put together a fleet of 46 Mercedes-Benz buses. To such people, liberation will come as a godsend.

But for too many of the rest, whose humanity has been ripped out by state-ordained racism, liberation will be nothing but a word.

The Washington Post.

A Debunked Comet Brings a Message All the Same

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — A Lutheran minister once called comets the "thick smoke of human sins," a hypothesis that finds little support nowadays among scientists. They prefer to see comets as big dirty snowballs trailing tails of gas and ionized by gravitation. And as coming not from God but from the Oort cloud, a gigantic shell far beyond the solar system where aging comets spend most of their lives in quiet desperation until disturbed by some celestial accident and called to race toward the sun and make men weep.

Except that we aren't weeping. Halley's comet may have brought victory to the Normans in 1066, heralded the descent of Turkish armies

with fear. Halley's has turned into a celebration, a scientific romance. The romance is in the return. Halley's comes back, exactly on time. After its current pass it will travel five billion kilometers away from Earth and then turn to revisit your children.

It is the greatest reminder that an individual can behold of the constancy of nature: It returns about every 75 years, once in a lifetime.

The sun rises regularly, but so often that we are lulled to the wonder of its rhythm. And what rhythms, beyond that of the familiar year, really touch us? Sunspots come every 11 years, and what laymen care? Economists are forever coming up with "long waves" (50 years) and other putative business cycles. Freud's theory of neurosis was built on the notion of a distant return of the child to the mind of the adult. Such cycles can most charitably be called speculative.

Others are too long. The ice age will be back, but fit that into your calendar! Halley's has a human scale. Birth and death are perhaps the only events that match Halley's periodicity, and neither is nearly so reliable. They come with regular irregularity (to borrow a term from cardiology). Halley's you can count on.

We know, for example, absolutely nothing about what the world will be like in 2061, except one thing. In that unimaginable year, a year whose very number has an otherworldly look, Halley's will light up the sky.

One price of demystifying the uni-

verse is that science, unlike religion, asks only how, not why. As to the purpose of things, science is silent. But if it cannot talk about meaning, it can talk about harmony. And Halley's is at once a symbol and a proof of a deep harmony of the spheres.

The original detector of that harmony was Newton. One of the earliest empirical demonstrations of his theories was provided by his friend, Edmund Halley. Twenty-three years after the great comet of 1682, Halley deciphered its logic. He predicted its return in 1758. Halley died 17 years before he could be proved right. The return of the comet was a sensation. It made him immortal. True to its nature, science wed the comet forever.

to the man who did not discover it but was the first to understand it.

This time around there will be no sensation. Halley's will give one of the worst shows ever. This may be its dimmest apparition in more than 2,000 years. What we will celebrate, then, is not the spectacle but the idea.

Halley's comet is a monument to science, a spokesman for its new celestial harmonies — and an intimation of mortality. It is at once recurring, for us individually, singular. This will be my only Halley's. If you are old enough to read this without moving your lips, it will be your last one, too, I'm afraid. Mark Twain liked the fact that he came in with Halley's and would go out with it. Asides to ashes, Oort to Oort.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A South African Option

Getting on the side of change in South Africa, as columnist Anthony Lewis advises (Dec. 6), is not all that difficult for European, American and Asian companies with subsidiaries there. All these companies have the possibility to recognize, negotiate with and accept as a full partner independent black trade unions that represent a million workers. The unions are democratic and representative and have much to lose if South Africa descends into violent chaos.

If violence is the only way to remove apartheid, then the most democratic, peace-loving person cannot be blamed for choosing that option. To forestall that possibility, the more than 2,000 foreign companies operating in South Africa should take the lead in coming to terms with black unions. At the moment, most of the evidence suggests that only a handful of companies are willing to do so;

most take shelter behind the largely irrelevant, non-mandatory European Community or Sullivan codes.

Recognizing the independent trade unions and accepting their legitimate aspirations is one of the last hopes for securing nonviolent change. Will business take up this challenge?

HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary,
International Metalworkers
Federation, Geneva.

Through the Back Door

What sense does it make to reinforce the front door and add three more locks if the back door is left open? What sense does it make to reinforce airfield security and multiply passenger checks if embassy and consular personnel and couriers of all nations pass their luggage and bags unchecked? What sense does it make for the diplomatic personnel of civilized nations to hang on to their little

privileges as to pass perfume, spirit, money and assorted presents across borders freely and unchecked — at the risk of lives, international security and civilization itself?

It is high time that the diplomatic representatives of the civilized nations faced reality and their responsibility as public servants. Does anyone seriously deny that in most cases it is in so-called diplomatic baggage that guns, grenades, bombs and other explosives get into airplanes?

BAREND WOLF,
Paris.

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Latin Debt: Argentina Shows How

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Christmas season brings economic cheer in the United States — a consumer shopping spree, falling oil prices, a stock market boom and signs that there will be no recession next year. So it is prudent to look at the one big cloud in the blue sky — Latin American debt.

Events in Mexico, Brazil and Peru show that the debt crisis still menaces the big U.S. banks and the whole international financial structure. But Argentina holds out a fair hope that organized rescue operations can continue to stave off a concerted default.

Mexico, roughly \$100 billion in debt, used to be the model nation. After it went to the edge of bankruptcy in 1982, President Miguel de la

So the case-by-case rescue effort is still in business. Even though it keeps getting blacker, the debt cloud is not yet about to break.

Madrid worked out an austerity program accepted with the IMF as a condition for financial assistance. Imports were slashed, real wages fell, subsidies were cut and exports were grown negative. But the balance of payments looked rosy, and financial help flowed.

However, three years of austerity seem like forever. Before midterm elections last July, the Mexican authorities eased the discipline. Inflation mounted and holders of dollars began to ship them abroad. A terrible earthquake compounded lack of confidence in the regime, and the drop in oil prices makes matters worse. When Mr. de la Madrid meets President Reagan on Jan. 3, the Mexicans will be asking for major new lending on much easier terms. If they fail to get it, the talk is that Mexico will stop interest payments to the private banks in February. "The Mexicans are on the verge of a nervous breakdown," a high U.S. official says.

Brazil, also in the \$100 billion class, presents an opposite case. Exports of manufactures — shoes, autos, parts, weapons — soared with the U.S. recovery of 1983 and continue high. They generate an annual surplus of more than \$10 billion. But the Brazilians have never applied the discipline dictated by the IMF. The government of President Jose Sarney has rejected no-growth policies, and that decision was endorsed in the otherwise confusing municipal elections of Nov. 15. Brazil is in a continuous but never quite successful negotiation with the IMF. Until its export boom plays out, Brazil goes it alone.

Peru offers a different way to go it alone. Austerity, tried from 1982 through 1984, produced the usual fatigue. Unlike Brazil and Mexico, however, Peru does not have manufactured goods to export. Prices of raw materials have been held down by disinflation in the advanced countries. Per capita income is about what it was 20 years ago.

Enter, stage left, a new leader with telegraphic personality. Elected president in July, Alan Garcia decreed sweeping reforms in August. These feature wage and price controls, cutbacks in military spending and programs to fight left-wing guerrillas and coca cultivation. But interest rates have been cut, discouraging investment, and Mr. Garcia has called on all Latin America to limit debt repayment to 10 percent of export receipts. That approach risks of organized default or debt repudiation.

Although a small debtor (about \$10 billion), Peru has become a pariah for commercial banks, U.S. authorities and international financial institutions. In October, U.S. regulators ordered commercial banks to classify loans to Peru under a special category that requires setting aside larger reserves against default. Bank credit to Peru has been cut off. There is informal talk of denying it access to the aid of such international institutions as the World Bank.

Argentina, by comparison, is a gift from heaven. President Raul Alfonsin inherited from the discredited military junta a stagnant economy with annual inflation running at 400 percent and international debt of about \$35 billion. At first he tried the painful solution of wage increases and a gain of Brazilian Mickey Mouse with the IMF. Annual inflation climbed past 1,000 percent. Last June Mr. Alfonsin started a dramatic U-turn. A new currency, the austral, replaced the peso. Wage and price controls were instituted, money supply was restricted and a right to work was applied to government spending. Unemployment rose but inflation slowed to less than 25 percent. The "austro program" passed muster at midterm elections on Nov. 3.

The latest Nobel laureate in economics, Franco Modigliani, returned from Buenos Aires praising the "Argentine miracle." The "miracle" has brought visits from Paul Volcker of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Tom Clausen of the World Bank and David Milford of the U.S. Treasury. They are lining up Argentina as the blue-eyed boy for the plan, named after Treasury Secretary James Baker, that would make new money from private banks, international lending agencies and Washington available to debtor countries. A major condition is that the borrowers shrink or privatize bloated public sectors.

Such a requirement used to be considered inadmissible by proud, sovereign states, but Argentina seems ready to go along. Others may follow. So the case-by-case international rescue effort is still in business. Even though it keeps getting blacker, the debt cloud is not yet about to break.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

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Reformists Wary of Marcos Military Shifts

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — A reorganization of the armed forces ordered by President Ferdinand E. Marcos is shaping up as a maneuver to preserve the power structure and prepare for a presidential election in February, Philippine military sources and foreign analysts say.

The reorganization was announced last month, a few days before a court acquitted the armed forces chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 other people, of involvement in the assassination of a popular opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., and a subsequent cover-up.

General Ver, 65, a cousin and a close confidant of Mr. Marcos, was reinstated by the president as chief of staff within hours of his acquittal, despite U.S. opposition.

Among the changes announced in the military have been the retirement of the navy commander, Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, and the reassignment of about 50 officers to the provinces.

The highest-ranking officer to retire so far, Admiral Alejandro was replaced by the coast guard commander, Commodore Brillante Ochoco, who is considered staunchly loyal to General Ver.

Last year Commodore Ochoco initiated a manifesto that expressed "loyalty and support" for General Ver after a fact-finding board implicated him in the murder of Mr. Aquino. The manifesto purportedly was signed by 68 top officers.

Commodore Ochoco also was the only senior officer to oppose publicly the armed forces reform movement known as "We Belong." In one change, the highly regarded regional commander in central Luzon island was sent to the southern island of Mindanao, where Communist guerrillas have a strong presence, reportedly because of his counterinsurgency experience.

He was replaced by Brigadier General Isidoro de Guzman, who had been in command on the central island of Negros Occidental. Military sources said that General de Guzman had a reputation for his ability to bring in the vote.

One of the major charges of reformist officers is that the Marcos government has used military forces to help rig elections.

On Saturday, Mr. Marcos opened his re-election campaign in Lipa, the home province of Salvador H. Laurel, the vice presidential candidate of the opposition.

He said there would be "10 years of instability" if the opposition won the Feb. 7 presidential election. Mr. Marcos accused his opponents of having "bedded down" with Communist insurgents.

The president and his entourage were greeted by small crowds. As part of the military reshuf-



Imelda R. Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, sings with two pilots during graduation ceremonies for the Philippine Air Force flying school in Batangas province.

ling, General Ver has reassigned the customs commissioner, Brigadier General Ramon Farolan, to a lesser position in the air force.

General Farolan was the only officer to repudiate publicly his purported signature last year of the manifesto supporting General Ver.

"This is a punishment," said a Philippine colonel. "It's a signal to those who are not loyal."

Since the reassignment of General Farolan was announced, the military has said it was planning to recall about 160 officers and enlisted men assigned to civilian offices

in the government and in state-owned corporations.

Such changes, heralded as part of the reorganization, have left reformist officers cynical and disillusioned about the prospects for genuine reform, military sources said.

"This revamp and reorganization is only an attempt to satisfy the American pressure," said a colonel.

At present, 29 generals of the approximately 100 in the armed forces have remained beyond mandatory retirement.

The 29 include General Ver, Commodore Ochoco, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who is the vice chief of staff, and the commanders of all the service branches.

Mr. Marcos said Dec. 9 that the armed forces reorganization would "reach the levels of Ver and Ramos after about a week," implying that they would be retired.

There has been no further word about these retirements. But military sources said the move announced so far appeared to be designed to secure the power and influence of General Ver by promoting his loyalists.

Charges of high treason, which carries the death penalty, were withdrawn last Monday, about a year after they were first detained without charge and six months after they were released on bail.

After the rally, crowds strolled through the city streets on the western edge of Durban's city center.

The police confronted the crowd in armored trucks and battled rioters with whips and tear gas. It was not known immediately whether anyone was injured.

Meanwhile, a soundman with Britain's Independent Television News, Brian Tilley, was hospitalized Saturday after his leg was shattered by shotgun fire from the police.

A friend said that Mr. Tilley sustained a multiple fracture when the police fired shotguns and tear gas during a clash with mourners after a funeral in the black township of Mamelodi near Pretoria.

The latest violence came as a controversy over a black boycott of white-owned stores escalated in Johannesburg and Pretoria amid claims of attacks on people defying the boycott and tough police action against its organizers.

Blacks who asked that they not be identified alleged that radical young people were imposing a reign of terror in black townships near Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Shoppers have been forced to eat detestable and to drink cleaning fluids, and huge quantities of food have been destroyed, according to black communities in Johannesburg.

Police Clash With Blacks At Rally in South Africa

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — The police fought a running battle Sunday in the white central area of Durban with black members of the dissident United Democratic Front after a rally to celebrate the withdrawal of treason charges against 12 black leaders of the organization.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, the police said Sunday that a man was killed in a mysterious hand-grenade explosion, a policeman was wounded in an attack with Soviet-made AK-47 rifles and four blacks were arrested as racial unrest continued across the country.

About 4,000 members of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest legal opposition group, met in a Durban sports stadium to greet the 12 leaders, including Archie Gumede, 70, and Albertina Sisulu, 67, co-presidents of the organization.

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Roger Maris Dies of Cancer at 51; Held Baseball's Home-Run Record

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Roger Maris, 51, who held the major league baseball record for the most home runs in a single season, died Saturday at M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston after a two-year bout with cancer, hospital officials said.

Mr. Maris's wife, Patricia, was at his bedside when he died, officials said.

Baseball history will remember Mr. Maris as the home-run twin to Mickey Vernon, the Yankee outfielder who is now in the Hall of Fame, and generations of fans will remember him as the man with the asterisk in the record books.

He hit 61 home runs in 1961 in a 162-game season.

The asterisk was inserted to distinguish Mr. Maris' home-run record from the one set in 1927 by Babe Ruth, the Yankee player who hit 60 in a 154-game season.

It was inserted into the record books by Ford C. Frick, the commissioner of baseball, who apparently reflected the traditionalist view of many fans that the Olympian feats of Ruth must be defended against long seasons, short fences and newly arrived sluggers.

But, on Oct. 1, 1961, asterisk or no asterisk, Mr. Maris made history when he hit his 61st home run of the season in his 161st game on the final day of the 162-game season in Yankee Stadium against Tracy Stallard of the Boston Red Sox.

Mr. Maris, an accomplished outfielder with a powerful arm and bat, was besieged as he pursued the memory and the record of Ruth, but he was not universally embraced for his achievement.

Roger Eugene Maris was born in Hibbing, Minnesota, on Sept. 10, 1934, but was still an infant when his family moved to Fargo, North Dakota.

When he graduated from high school, the University of Oklahoma offered Mr. Maris a football scholarship, but a scout for the Cleveland Indians persuaded him to try for a baseball career.

After three years in the minor

leagues, he advanced to the Indians in 1957 but was traded in 1958 to the Kansas City Athletics and then to the Yankees in 1959.

In 1961, the season that made him both famous and controversial, he posted these numbers: 161 games, 590 times at bat, 159 hits, 94 walks, 67 strikeouts, 132 runs scored, 142 runs batted in, a batting average of .269 — and 61 home runs.

But, if 1961 was a difficult time for Mr. Maris, he soon found that 1962 was an ordeal. He was engulfed wherever he went, with fans asking if he could hit more than 61

home runs, critics asking why not. He hit 33.

In 1966, he was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals and then he retired in 1968.

His career record for 12 years in the big leagues was: 1,463 games, 5,101 times at bat, 1,325 hits, 275 home runs, 826 runs, 851 runs batted in and an average of .260. In seven World Series, he hit six home runs.

After retiring from baseball, Mr. Maris, his wife and their seven children lived in Gainesville, Florida, where he owned a beer distributorship.

Governor-General of Mauritius Dies

Agence France-Presse

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, 85, governor-general of Mauritius and prime minister for most of the country's years of independence, died Sunday, an official announcement said.

The cause of death was not immediately given, but Sir Seewoosagur was known to be in poor health and had been receiving periodic treatment in London.

Under British rule, Sir Seewoosagur was successively chief minister and premier from 1961 before becoming the first prime minister of independent Mauritius in 1968. He was appointed governor-general in 1983.

He was chairman of the Organization of African Unity in 1976-77. He received a United Nations award for outstanding achievements in human rights in 1973.

■ Other deaths:

Sam Stewart, 47, the keyboard player who helped to found the Rolling Stones rock band in the 1960s, Thursday of a heart attack in London.

James Joseph Waters, 59, who formerly managed the careers of Sammy Davis Jr., the entertainer, and Hoyt Axton, the country sing-



Seewoosagur Ramgoolam

er, Thursday of a heart attack in Los Angeles.

Claude E. Bollot, 75, former U.S. representative of the Suez Canal Co., Wednesday at his home in New York City.

Isvan Olah, 59, defense minister of Hungary, Sunday of a heart attack, according to the Soviet news agency TASS, which cited a communiqué from the Hungarian news agency MTL.

Endel Kalam, 69, a noted conductor and viola player, Wednesday in Cambridge, Massachusetts, after a heart attack.

French Firms to Build Nuclear Plant in China

(Continued from Page 1)

a major Communist nation, China, is expected to clear its final congressional hurdle before the Christmas recess.

Still unresolved is an amendment to a continuing budget resolution being considered by House and Senate conferees. It was offered by Senators John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, both critics of the nuclear pact. The accord took effect last week.

The amendment requires that any nuclear technology sold to China meet the same standard for safeguarding nuclear material that other nations meet in their nuclear agreements with the United States. The Senate approved it 59-28, and Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cohen say that, if the conferees reject it, they will

push for similar legislation next year.

The amendment went beyond a compromise resolution adopted by both chambers requiring that the president certify to Congress that China has clarified its nonproliferation policies before any nuclear technology leaves the United States.

The controversy involves those who view the accord as a natural extension of the strategically important U.S.-China relationship and as a new market for the U.S. nuclear industry, and those concerned that China may help Third World nations to acquire nuclear weapons.

The accord has been criticized as lacking clear guarantees that shipments of nuclear material to China

would not be diverted to nations aspiring to build atomic weapons.

Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cohen said they spoke with Mr. Bush on Friday. "He said they don't want to see this forced into renegotiation and they just felt the Chinese would dump the whole thing," Mr. Glenn said.

The agreement allows U.S. nuclear-supply companies, such as Westinghouse and General Electric, to bid on contracts to supply equipment for China's ambitious nuclear-powered electrification program.

The administration has vigorously defended the agreement. It notes that during more than two years of negotiations, China has renounced the spread of nuclear weapons and has joined the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Small Force For Canada's Big Territory

(Continued from Page 1)

much. Nearly a third considered the expenditures to be about right. The squeeze on the armed forces began in 1964 when initial steps were proposed to merge the army, navy and air force into a single service to save money.

After Pierre Elliott Trudeau became prime minister in 1968, he ordered further cutbacks. By 1976, the Canadian armed forces had dwindled to 78,000 from 126,000 15 years earlier.

The Liberal government tried to reverse the deterioration in ranks before it lost power last year.

Canada recently ordered 138 new F-18 Hornet fighters and is building six frigates. The Mulroney government announced in March that 1,200 more troops would be sent to reinforce its NATO contingent in West Germany.

A major priority has been to cooperate with the United States in modernizing the obsolete North American air defense system. Canada's \$500-million task includes supplying two squadrons of F-18 interceptors and 24 long-range radar stations.

The quality of Canadian servicemen has, if anything, improved over the last years. Soldiers grew adept at improvisations like traveling by night in convoys without any lights. Because of Canada's cold climate, the troops train more in winter warfare than almost any other army.

"Every man in every unit in the Canadian Army is issued a pair of showboots," said Brigadier General Keith Corbould, commander of the Special Service Force.

General Corbould's force of 3,200 men is assigned to repel any invasion of Canadian territory. It also has a battalion deployed in Cyprus for UN peacekeeping, and a battalion of 850 men is committed to defend northern Norway.

The Canadian press has called the navy a national disgrace although it looks better than in 1981, when 80 percent of its ships were laid up with cracked hulls.

The associate minister of defense, Harvie Andre, agreed that the navy was in "the most deplorable state of all."

To augment their regular units, which operate at 60 to 70 percent strength, the armed forces rely on the 23,800-man militia, as Canada's reserves are called.

The biggest impediment to increasing the armed forces is lack of money. Defense spending consumes only 9 percent of the federal budget in Canada, compared with 29 percent of the U.S. budget.

Reagan Budget Proposes Sale of Mortgage Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

calls for spending the same amount, \$190 million, in 1987.

Congress has consistently provided more money than the administration sought for AIDS. The proposed \$48 million cut would not directly affect biomedical research but could affect the treatment of patients, officials said.

The money would come from projects that finance blood testing, telephone hot lines, and hospice and home health care for AIDS patients.

Medicare cost \$71.4 billion in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30. The proposed changes in payments to doctors would save \$340 million in 1987, the budget office estimated.

The budget also includes the following other proposals related to housing programs: \$6.2 billion of the \$9.9 billion that Congress just appropriated for housing assistance to people with low or moderate income. In addition, \$2.1 billion of the money appropriated for the 1986 fiscal year would be deferred to 1987.

■ Requiring state and local governments to pay half of the administrative costs of the main federal program providing rental assis-

tance to low-income families. At present, they do not have to pay any of the administrative costs.

■ Ending the inflation adjustment for federal housing subsidies.

■ Requesting Congress to permit the use of Social Security data in verifying the income of people who live in federally subsidized housing.

■ Selling housing loans made or insured by the government to private investors. The Office of Management and Budget hopes to realize \$300 million in receipts from such sales.

■ Ending all rental housing development grants, used to subsidize construction or rehabilitation of rental housing in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

■ Ending urban development action grants, designed to assist distressed cities and urban counties.

■ Freezing federal subsidies for the operation of local public housing projects at 1986 levels.

■ Ending the Solar Energy Bank program, which subsidizes investments in energy conservation and solar energy technology.

Nearly half of the 11,400 people employed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development work for the FHA or on its projects.

Romulo Dies In Manila

(Continued from Page 1)

and a grateful admirer of the United States, which acquired his homeland in 1898 and gave it independence in 1946.

But from 1968 to 1984, he lent his prestige to the government of Mr. Marcos, a government that came to be widely considered as undemocratic, serving as foreign minister. In that post, he defended Mr. Marcos' proclamation of martial law in 1972, a measure that was criticized as authoritarian.

It was also as foreign minister that Mr. Romulo, once a champion of press freedom, became a resolute critic of what he called irresponsibility in some journalists.

It was as foreign minister, too, that Mr. Romulo signed a formal diplomatic note, in 1974, that informed Arab foreign ministers that Arnold Zeitlin, chief of the Manila bureau of The Associated Press, was "suspected to be a Jewish journalist."

Mr. Zeitlin was accused by a Philippine press-monitoring council of malice in reporting on fighting between Philippine government troops and Muslim rebels.

Before coming to world prominence at the United Nations, Mr. Romulo had become eminent in the Philippines, initially as a journalist. He was chosen to accompany the U.S. armed forces invasion of the Philippines in October 1944.

He was then a military aide to General Douglas MacArthur, and the general took him along when he landed on the Philippine island of Leyte, along with 200,000 troops.

Mr. Romulo, who rose to become brigadier general in the U.S. Army, recalled later: "It is impossible to adequately record the joy of the Philippine people at MacArthur's return. The people who met us at the beach, with tears in their eyes, some of them starving skeletons in rags, saw the Americans as a godsend."

Mr. Romulo served in Philippine government positions under nine Philippine presidents. He was ambassador to the United States in 1952 and 1953 and again from 1955 to 1962.

He headed the Foreign Ministry from 1950 to 1952, as well as later under Mr. Marcos. He directed the Education Ministry from 1966 to 1968 and from 1962 to 1968 was president of the University of the Philippines, in Manila.

It was in the town of Camiling, Tarlac province, that Carlos P. Romulo was born on Jan. 14, 1899, the son of Gregorio Romulo and the former Maria Pena.

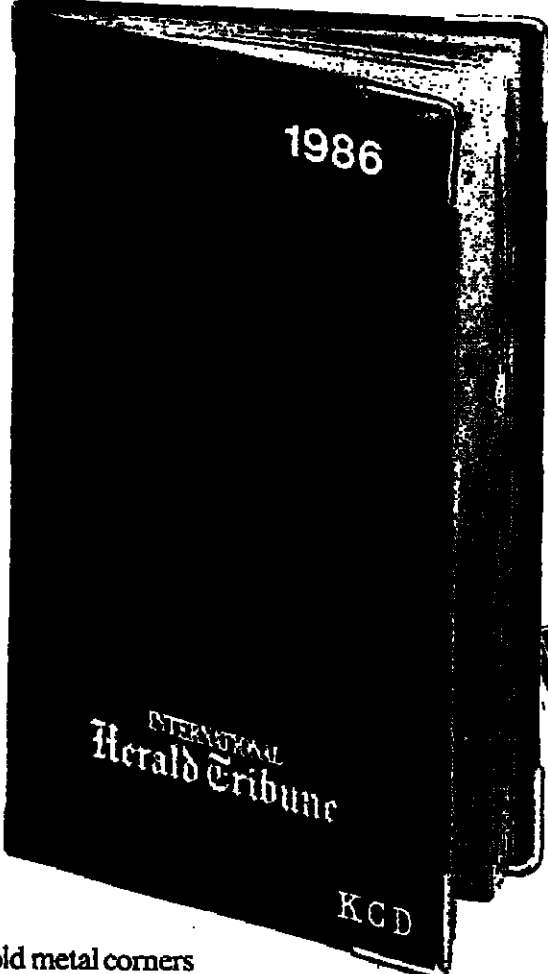
He went to high school in Manila, received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of the Philippines in 1918, earned a master's degree in English at Cambridge University in 1921, taught English for several years at the University of the Philippines, and then became a journalist.

He won a Pulitzer Prize for articles he wrote in 1941 on Southeast Asia, warning that Asia was vulnerable to Japanese aggression.

■ New Soviet Finance Minister

MOSCOW — Boris I. Gostov, a Communist Party economist, has been appointed Soviet finance minister, Tass reported Saturday. He replaces Vasili E. Garbuzov, who served in the post for 25 years until his death last month.

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STYLE

BENEFITS OF LIFE
ON THE A-LIST

Everyone—guests, functionaries, waiters, the press—was looking around, craning his neck, taking in the amazing scene. Up on the Grand Tier a tall, thin, expensively dressed woman strode past. A photographer called out, "Mrs. Kissinger!" She turned around, on automatic pilot, and struck a winning pose. A series of flashbulbs went off. She walked on. Another celebrity moved past. "Mr. de la Renta!" Automatic pilot. More flashbulbs. "Mrs. Kempner!" "Mrs. Taubman!" "Mr. Petrie!"

It was the opening night gala at New York's Metropolitan Opera. Chanel had paid \$250,000 to underwrite the affair, which would raise \$1.2 million for the Met. The three-hour performance of *Tosca*, featuring Montserrat Caballé and Luciano Pavarotti, was finished, and the glitterati, who had doled out \$1,000 to \$10,000 per seat, were preparing to dine on French food and to watch a fashion show.

After the curtain came down and the doors opened, it became clear that the main attraction was the audience. This evening at the opera was attended by everyone. "The Met is a national institution, a very prestigious organization, and we attract people from all over," said Cecile Zilkha, chairman of the gala committee. "They flew in for the party from London, Paris, Switzerland, Corpus Christi, San Francisco." Gettys, Mellons, Sculls and Rockefellers were delighted to be there. A few tables clustered together in front held Mrs. Zilkha, Mr. and Mrs.

Walter Annenberg, Nan Kempner, Pat and William Buckley, and Nancy and Henry Kissinger.

They came to see and be seen, and that is the crux of the matter. They all could have donated \$1,000 to the opera quietly and anonymously and dined instead at a charming French restaurant where the seats would have been more comfortable, the service more refined and their table com-



Helen Gurley Brown and Kathleen Hearst were among the guests.

panion chosen by themselves. But that's not the point.

They came to party, and to party in style. In the past five years the number of events benefiting charities and nonprofit institutions has increased many times to make up for the shortfall caused by the Reagan Administration's cutback on funding. The competition among charities

and institutions for donations and publicity has brought about a sort of "gala war," a glitzkrieg in which the prime ammunition is glamour.

Public relations man Whitney Tower says the competition is fierce: "Once the peak season begins in the fall, there are often three or four big charity events a week. It gets very competitive, as institutions try to get as many

famous people to be on their committees as possible. By Christmastime a lot of people are 'committed-out.'"

"It's imperative for the organizers to tailor-make an event that's guaranteed to be an attraction," says another close observer of the scene. "It's a one-hand-washes-the-other situation. The magnitude of the individuals they

attract to the parties shines on the institution, and vice versa."

Corporate involvement has become the key ingredient in the drive to make bigger, better benefit parties, and the degree to which corporate money is involved is increasing—even to the point where the *New York Times* reported that some guests "questioned" the "strong commercial tie-in" with Chanel at the Metropolitan opera gala. But fund-raising officials say that without corporate sponsorship the scale of these events would be vastly reduced. And to reduce the scale of the event means losing ground in the glamour war.

Almost everyone agrees that the leading event on the benefit circuit is the Metropolitan Museum's Costume Institute ball, held each December since 1973. Sissy Cahan, the Metropolitan's senior development associate, has been in charge of putting together the gala from the beginning. "The Costume Institute had been closed for five years, and Tom Hoving came to me and said, 'We've got to make some money.' So we said, 'Okay, we'll give a party.' And if you could have seen my pathetic little list . . ."

Cahan's pathetic little list wasn't all that pathetic. There were about 450 people on hand for that first Costume Institute opening, paying \$150 a ticket, and they included such luminaries as Bill Blass, the Oscar de la Renta, Estée Lauder, Princess Diane von Furstenberg, Mrs. Jacob Javits, Mollie Parnis, Ethel Scull, Simone Levitt, Max-

Please turn page

FOOD

A TASTE OF
THEIR OWN MEDICINE

Criticize the critics?"

New York's leading restaurateurs are never too eager to discuss the town's food reviewers. In fact, after agreeing to be interviewed, one owner of two popular eateries demanded that his name be stricken from the story. Whether this is culinary fear and loathing combined with a dash of healthy deference is not important. The fact remains that reviews have enormous impact—for chefs and owners there is nothing more wonderful than a food critic's praises, but a bad review can mean bankruptcy and deep depression.

Although word of mouth, a good location, ready cash and sufficient advertising can help overcome a negative review, restaurateurs say it's not easy to bounce back. But according to *New York* magazine's Gael Greene, a review alone cannot close a good restaurant. It can, however, put a bad restaurant out of business.

To this day no reviewer has sparked more controversy than the former *New York Times* columnist Mimi Sheraton, who has as many fans as she does critics. "I would have loved a better review from her," says Marvin Page, whose popular seafood establishment, Claire, received a one-star appraisal. He concedes Sheraton was right and that he was the one who made mistakes—in the form of an overcooked hamburger and an imperfect salmon.

"I respect Mimi Sheraton very much," says André Solner, the

maestro of the four-star Lutèce.

"But we didn't always agree. She wrote us up five years ago and gave us three stars. I expected the fourth one. She objected to the duckling with raspberries. I've used that recipe for a long time," he continues. "I thought she was wrong. I'm sure she thought she was right. It's difficult to be judged by one person."

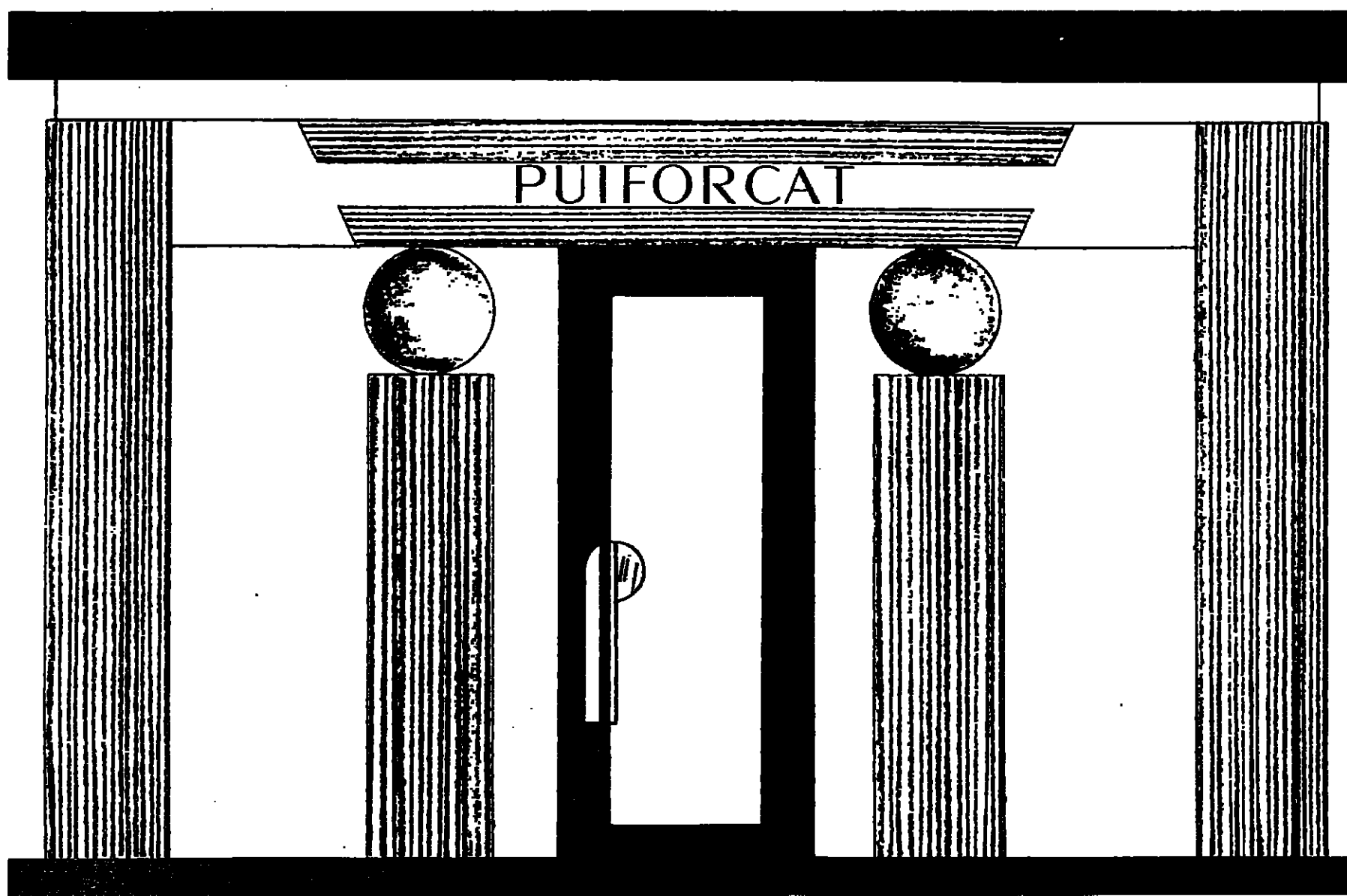
At least Sheraton got to enjoy her dinner at Lutèce. Several years ago Michael O'Keefe, owner of the Water Club, refused to serve Sheraton and asked her party to leave. The highly publicized skirmish caused quite a stir. "Everybody told me that the press would kill me," says O'Keefe, who also owns the River Cafe in Brooklyn. "But I ended up getting flowers from all over the country."

Charles Masson of La Grenouille is particularly indignant about his two-star review in the *Times* last March by Bryan Miller. "He described dishes that we never serve and that were not on the menu. They aren't even a part of our cuisine," explains Masson. The *New York Times* critic allegedly mistook shallots for whitefish caviar.

Gael Greene recognizes that some of her colleagues are more knowledgeable than others. "If I'm eating a cuisine that I have never tasted in its home ground, I judge it strictly on whether or not a person who loves to eat would love to eat it," she says. "There are some critics who just have stronger backgrounds and more

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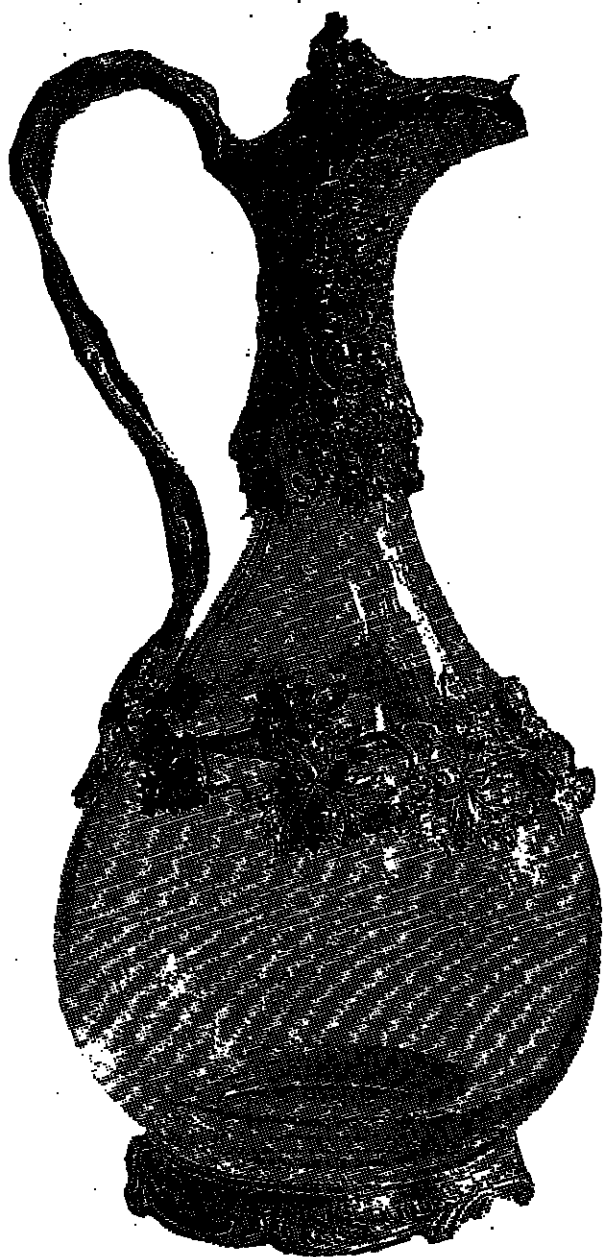
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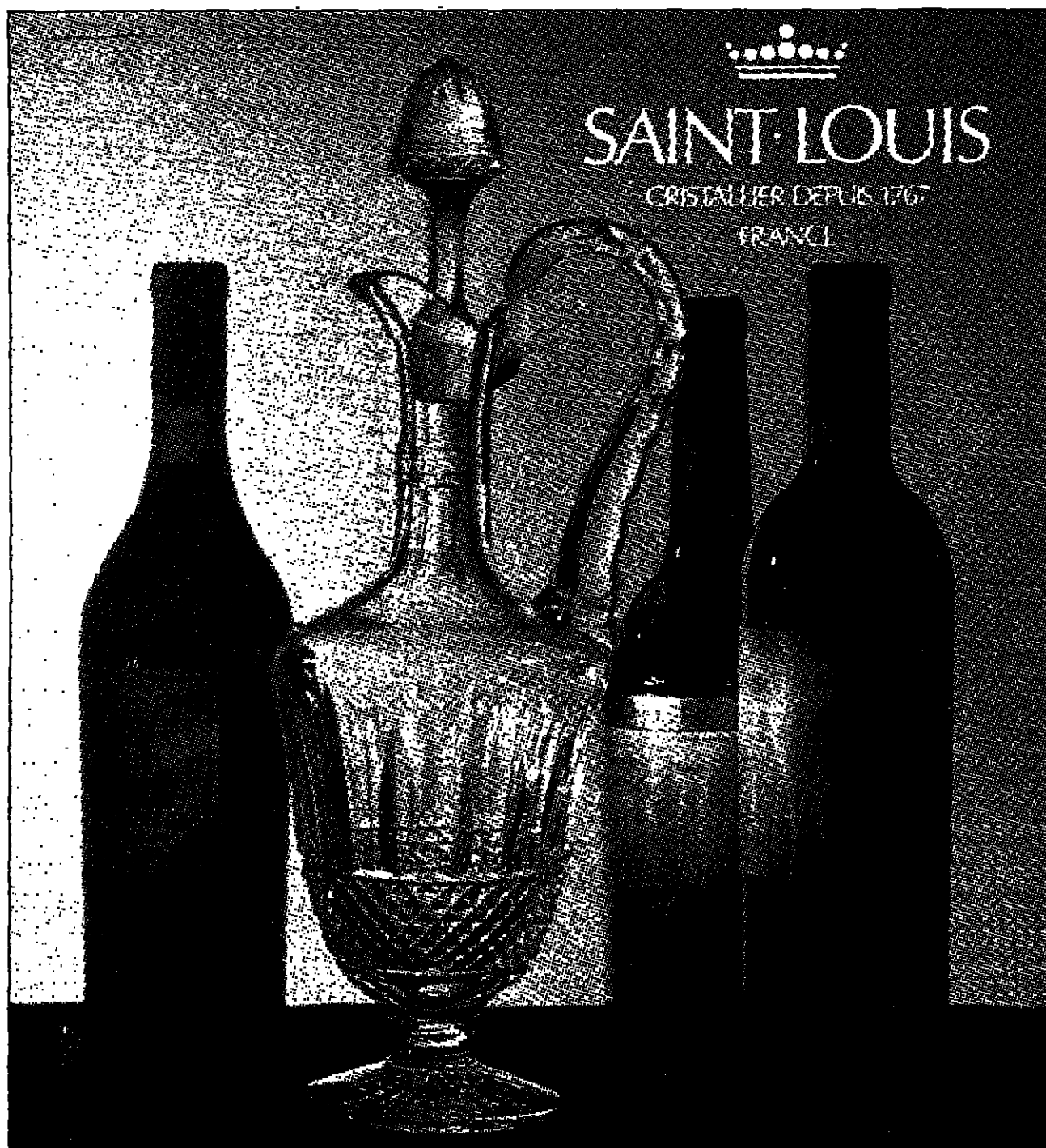
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CALENDAR

DECEMBER

Le Louvre des Antiquaires presents "Puppets and Asian Shadow Theater," a collection of 500 Asian puppets and dolls. Admission is 18 francs. Through March 2. Two Place du Palais Royal, Paris. For information, call 42.97.27.20.

28 The 31st International Debutante Ball takes place tonight in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the benefit of the Leukemia Society of America and the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Club. Mrs. Gregory Hedberg is chairing the white-tie gala, and Mrs. James H. Van Allen is the honorary chairman. The receiving line forms at 7:30 p.m., and afterward there will be dinner and dancing to the music of Lester Lanin and his orchestra. Tickets are \$175. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 861-5911.

31 The Cathedral of St. John the Divine's New Year's Eve Concert for Peace features Leonard Bernstein and Michael Barre conducting the Cathedral Symphony Orchestra. The evening begins at 7:30 p.m. and is free of charge. Amsterdam Avenue at 112th Street. For information, call (212) 678-6998.

JANUARY

1 The 65th Debutante Assembly and New Year's Ball will introduce deb from the U.S. and Europe to an international circle of guests at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stith Williams head the receiving line, which forms at 7:00 p.m. Lester Lanin and his orchestra will perform. Tickets are by invitation only. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 472-0499.

5 The Manhattan Urban League hosts its 19th annual New Year's Reception at Windows on the World. Five community service awards will be presented at the black-tie gala, which takes place from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.; Brenda Neal serves as chairman. Tickets are \$50. One World Trade Center. For information, call (212) 926-8000.

10 The Sons of the American Revolution hosts its 51st annual Colonial Debutante Ball in the Hotel Pierre. Edward Gynn, president of the SAR New York chapter, and Mrs. James E. O'Donnell are chairing the white-tie evening. The receiving line forms at 7:00 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing at 8:00. Entertainment will be provided by Philip Bennett and his orchestra, as well as a fife and drum band. Tickets are \$95. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 206-1776.

13 Alan King serves as master of ceremonies at the ATP/JAKS benefit for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation at the New York Hilton Hotel. Awards will be presented to tennis players considered most valuable by their peers. James Welsh, president and chief executive officer of Nabisco, is chairing the black-tie event. Cocktails are at 6:00 p.m., followed by dinner at 7:00. Tickets are \$250. Avenue of the Americas at 53rd Street. For information, call (212) 889-2244.

14 The Museum of the City of New York presents "Stuart Davis' New York," a comprehensive exhibit comprised of some 80 drawings, paintings, watercolors and lithographs of New York street scenes by the prominent early-20th-century artist. Through March 16. Fifth Avenue at 103rd Street. For information, call (212) 534-1672.

The 12th annual auction benefit at Sotheby's for the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association will be an evening of sales, dinner and entertainment beginning at 6:00 p.m. with cocktails and a silent auction. Edward Lee Cave conducts an 8:30 auction; dinner and dancing will follow. Mrs. Sydney

Gould, Mrs. Nina B. Griscom and Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson IV serve as cochairmen. Tickets are \$175. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 744-5022.

15 Members of the American Horse Shows Association, the largest national multibreed equestrian service organization, will gather at the Hilton Palacio del Rio Hotel in San Antonio for their annual convention. Highlights of the three-day assembly include the second annual trade show on January 15, a gala dinner-dance and auction on January 16 and a full schedule of educational seminars. 200 Alamo, San Antonio. For information, call (212) 759-3070.

18 The Foundation for Children with Learning Disabilities' annual benefit begins at the 12:30 p.m. semifinals of the Nabisco Grand Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden. Afterward, guests will head to the Marriott Marquis for a 5:00 p.m. cocktail reception and dinner-dance. Entertainment will be provided by Peter Duchin and his orchestra. Mrs. Peter Rozelle and D.C. Staley, chairman and chief executive officer of NYNEX, serve as chairmen. Dress is informal. Madison Square Garden; 1700 Broadway. For information, call (212) 687-7211.

21 The Girl Scout Council of Greater New York hosts its annual benefit at the Brooks Atkinson Theater with an 8:00 p.m. performance of the award-winning play *Benefactors*. Mrs. Robert N. Downey is chairing the black-tie event, and Mrs.

John A. Morris is the honorary chairman. Committee members include Mrs. John R. Hearst, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., and Mrs. Howard Phipps. Tickets range from \$75 to \$175. 256 West 47th Street. For information, call (212) 661-9846.

24 A benefit at Avery Fisher Hall for Project Rescue is sure to lure even the most confirmed wallflower onto the dance floor. Contemporary, swing and disco music will be performed for dancers of all ages. The black-tie evening is sponsored by a group of young professionals and runs from 8:30 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. Tickets are \$35 in advance, \$45 at the door. For information, call (212) 677-2352.

An opening-night Patron's Preview Party launches the 32nd annual Winter Antiques Show at the Seventh Regiment Armory for the benefit of the East Side Settlement House. The 5:00 p.m. cocktail/buffet will be held in the armory's Tiffany Room. Tickets are \$250. The show begins tomorrow and features an array of antiques and objets d'art. The Honorable and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke are honorary chairmen for the event. Through February 2. Tickets are \$7. Park Avenue at 67th Street. For information and a listing of show hours, call (212) 665-5250.

The American-Russian Aid Association's 36th annual Bal Blanc in the Plaza Hotel will ring in the Russian New Year. Mrs. T.J. Oakley Rhineland and Betsy von Furstenberg are chairing the black-tie event. Cocktails at 8:00 p.m. will precede dinner and dancing. Alex Donner and his orchestra will entertain. Tickets are \$175, \$90 for juniors. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 787-0206.

STYLE

Continued from opening page

me de la Falaise, Denise Hale and, of course, Diana Vreeland. Still, most of the guests were drawn from the fashion industry.

From relatively humble origins the Costume Institute affair has grown to the point where more than 800 of the A-list pay \$750 for cocktails and dinner, and hundreds more are left disappointed at being unable to attend. It has become such a hot ticket that gate-crashing is now a big problem. "We catch them. We know who they are by now; they're professional crashers. There's one very attractive young man. I wish he'd give me his name, because we have a lot of old ladies who'd be happy to bring him. He wouldn't have to crash."

Fifty years ago Elsa Maxwell, the legendary café society party giver, summarized what she expected from her guests: "First, I want a woman guest to be beautiful. Second, I want her to be beautifully dressed. Third, I demand animation and vivacity. Fourth, not too many brains. Brains are always awkward at a gay and festive party. Above all things," she continued, "a man should be good-looking. Then he should boast a tailor who is an artist. Third, he must not be overly married."

Just as styles in fashion, food and decorating change over the years, so do tastes in party guests. Today power—more than looks—is the magic ingredient. "Invite anyone who will cause a commotion," says Aileen Mehle, who chronicles the parties of the rich in her daily "Suzy" column in the *New York Post*. "Any top movie star or rock star. Or TV star, somebody from 'Dallas.' Heads of state are the most powerful. Find a powerful person with a sense of humor, like President and Mrs. Reagan."

One regular on the circuit outlines the perfect party roster: "You have to have representatives of talent, beauty, money, successful business acumen, lineage. If you got the Mellons to come, that would take care of the lineage

thing. Then, Barbara Walters; Bill Paley; the best-known model; the world's richest person currently, someone like what Henry Ford used to be thought of; Jerzy Kosinski. These people know what's going on in the world—who's taking what drugs, who's got how much money. They know where the bodies are buried, they know what the relationships are, who's who in the Kremlin. All that stuff that gives them dimension. Barbara Walters could be at a party talking to one person, and ten people will stand around and listen."

Another requisite for a successful party is strict adherence by the hosts to the dictum: "Nothing succeeds like excess." Nikki Haskell, a professional party person who teaches a class on how to get invited to the right affair, found the Costume Institute event a little on the boring side, because of the party's equestrian theme. It wasn't quite excessive enough.

The impact of excess is especially pronounced when the party is private. Says Suzy: "Drue Heinz, Mrs. Jack Heinz the 2nd, threw the biggest splash for Jack's 75th birthday last spring, in a little park behind their house in Sutton Place. People came dressed up in 1890s costumes. There was a barge on the river, fireworks after dinner, sheep roaming on the meadow, actors on swings, mimes and clowns, the guardrail was garlanded with fruits and flowers—all in that little park. It was the perfect private party."

And what of the current boom in party giving? Will it last out soon? No, says Hugh Piney, a SoHo gallery owner and a regular on the party circuit. "These days not only do you not need an excuse to have a party, but it's almost obligatory. Any new business, new product, new anything seems to warrant having a party. Clubs compete with each other, a charity has to raise funds, a rock band has a new video, whatever. You have to have a party."

—Justine Blau

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

BUSINESS

SUBURBAN STYLE TAKES ON NEW YORK

color," says Verna Gibson, her smile ready, but her voice a little hoarse for a 3 a.m. discourse on the latest in women's fashions, "is in year. Patterns are bold and ting. The emphasis is very ch on self-expression." Color is in? Patterns are excit- Self-expression is being

selves or the parent company that owns them. Based in Columbus, Ohio, but perpetually expanding under the aggressive stewardship of its founder and chairman, Leslie Wexner, The Limited, Inc., boasts of being known as "the fastest-growing, most profitable specialty retailer in the country," according to *Forbes* magazine. Its

city's most competitive fashion turf. Add to that the significant differences in marketing, traffic and style between Madison Avenue and the average shopping mall, plus the recent slump in both the apparel and retail industries, and clearly, the Limited has its work cut out for it.

Gibson has her own brand of confidence: "I truly believe the New York girl has been waiting for us—for our service, our pricing and our merchandise." In fact, she claims, some haven't been able to wait at all. "We came across a lady from one big East Side apartment house who took a cab out to our Paramus store and bought 82 Forenza sweaters. She had gone around her building getting orders from all her friends." So much for any mall stigma along the avenue.

In Gibson's world there is but one driving creed. "It's our job as merchants to predict what women will buy and get it to them at the best value and with the highest level of excitement," she intones. Clearly, this is music to Les Wexner's ears. The energetic Limited chairman credits his Limited Stores president with much of the company's growth and direction. "Verna started with us when we were still a Midwestern chain of just a few stores," says Wexner. "She's aggressive, a super manager and a super merchant—which in my book means listening to the customer's point of view. We couldn't have gotten where we are without her."

Still, Wexner acknowledges the "enormous expectancy" in setting up a first-time New York shop. "Operationally, Madison Avenue will be our toughest challenge," he admits.

Verna Gibson is a staunch family loyalist—married at the tender age of 18 "and still going strong" 24 years and two grown daughters later. Thus, although she now is constantly on the road, Gibson will readily cut short a junket to Hong Kong or Paris to return home, to

her husband in Columbus.

A native of Elkview, West Virginia, Gibson began working her way through Marshall University in the early '60s as an assistant buyer for the local Smart Shops. She wound up staying at Smart Shops for six years, working her way up to merchandise manager, until her husband Jim, then an executive for Schick razors, was transferred to Columbus in 1971. At the time, Les Wexner's Limited Stores was a modest regional name in sportswear boasting all of eight locations. But its reputation was growing, and Gibson remembers her first encounter with the Wexner product as if the store were a matinee idol.

"I was walking down a mall in Columbus," she recounts, "and as soon as I saw my first Limited Store I fell in love. I ran to a pay phone, called Les Wexner and told him I had to meet him right away."

The Limited's young boss offered his new recruit a slot as mer-

chandise trainee. That continued for some months, until the day Wexner, says Gibson, "came into my office and told me to go to California to do our Christmas buying. I was scared to death. Suddenly I had to fill up a whole holiday line. It was quite an education."

From there, Gibson's rise was fairly straight—advancing over the next 14 years through every rank a retail executive could expect. Finally, this past June, she was named president of the 563-store division. There were a few uneven moments along the way, such as the rare closing of a Limited store, which Gibson attributes to "poor malls out in the boondocks." More memorable were a couple of terrible seasons she suffered as a merchandise manager in the mid-'70s—a time, she recalls, when "a lot of people said we weren't going to make it as a business."

Gibson has scored her share of knockouts—for instance, the line

of lambswool sweaters she imported one year from Hong Kong that set a national rage for their sequined panda bear design. Or the shiny Lurex sweaters brought out early one July that sold out immediately.

And now Madison Avenue becomes the latest trophy, though Gibson isn't likely to linger in New York very long. There are, after all, 562 other stores to worry about, not to mention overseas manufacturers, a new business plan and next year's merchandise forecasting. Most of all, there is Columbus, where her husband now runs a pair of upscale home furnishings stores and where her daughters check in from college. Becoming reflective for a moment, she says of the new Sixty-second Street showcase: "I've waited a long time to open a store as spectacular as this one, but as much as I love New York, Columbus is still my home."

—Allan Ripp

FOOD

Continued from opening page

positive tastes in one area or another. I'm not going to start naming names."

With more than 10,000 restaurants in New York and as many as three serious restaurant openings a week, staying on top of food trends isn't easy. "You can't cover everything," acknowledges Greene. "The food world is so busy and gossipy. Everyone considers himself or herself a food critic, so you are constantly getting leads. There are neighborhoods where you might not be likely to discover something while walking down the street, but you will nevertheless get letters, phone calls and tips. It's important to find out what New Yorkers like, but it doesn't mean it will match what a

demanding palate thirsts for."

Just as it is possible to question a critic's taste or judgment, it is possible to engage in polemics about the star rating system. Soltner finds this method inadequate, contending that restaurant reviews should be more like those for theater or films.

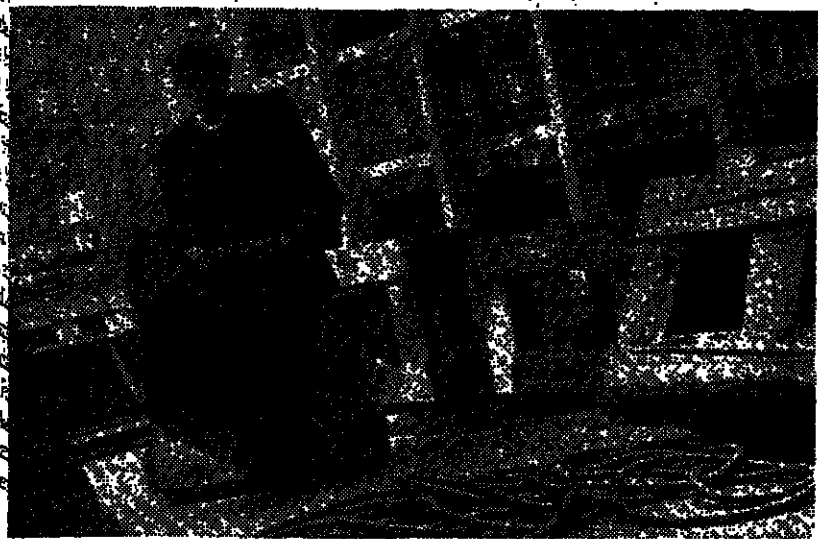
Greene says that using the star system on a weekly basis would drive her crazy. "I deliberately chose not to do it," she says. "It's hard to compare a tiny inexpensive restaurant in Chinatown with Le Cirque. When I do something about 20 restaurants in the same category, I find it's possible to give stars or mouths signifying pleasure. I admire the *Times*' critics for being able to take on that task, but sometimes they slip."

O'Keeffe is also against a sys-

tem that lumps decor, ambiance, service and price together. "They should have a board with lots of people giving input," he says. "Miller gave the Water Club one star, but it reads like a two and one-half star review." O'Keeffe cites the *Washington Post*'s system as an example of a more efficient rating method. There a restaurant's characteristics are judged individually.

Rating system or no, reviews can often teach restaurant owners a thing or two. Soltner recounts a visit from Gael Greene. "I was sure she was going to destroy us," he confesses sheepishly. "She's a tough cookie. At one point she said my frozen raspberry soufflé was grainy. Of course my reaction was who is she? She writes better, but I'm the cook. My recipe is a classic from 20 years ago. It annoyed me. The next day, when I was calmer, I ate my soufflé, and you know what? It was grainy."

—Blanka Nedela



Elizabeth Neuman

How Verna Gibson has brought the Limited Stores to New York.

phasized? Somehow the state- ments don't sound all that con- sidering, even coming, as they do, from the president of one of the country's largest fashion retailers, Limited Stores, whose spar- ing new triple-decker showpiece just opened at the corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-second Street in Manhattan.

Certainly, the typical Madison Avenue consumer, who knows a thing or two about color and pat- terns (to say nothing of self- session), may nonetheless be given for not being exactly up- dated on the successes of the ited—either the stores them-

1984 sales totaled \$1.3 billion. This megachain has more than 1,400 retail outlets—nearly 600 of them under the Limited Stores banner and hundreds more under such specialty names as Lane Bryant, Sizes Unlimited, Pic-A-Dilly's and Lerner's. Just this fall The Limited purchased Henri Bendel, the prestigious West Fifty-seventh Street specialty store. But its footholds in tony urban settings belie its far greater habitat—the suburban shopping mall.

There are those who might question the boldness of opening such a lavish specialty depart- ment store in the heart of the

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Faubourg St Honoré

75008 Paris

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Magie noire



LANCÔME
PARIS

New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes from information supplied by European bond traders.

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	End-week	Terms
LOADING RATE NOTES						
original	\$100	2001	3/16	100	99.70	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.45%.
original	\$150	1996	libor	100.10	99.97	Interest pegged to the offered rate for 6-month Eurodollars. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations \$100,000. Payable Jan. 9.
original	\$250	2011	0.03	100.10	99.95	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1997 and redeemable at par in 1998. Fees 0.15%. Denominations \$100,000. Payable Jan. 9.
do. Mobile	DM 250	1996	1/4	100	99.60	Over 6-month Libor. Maximum coupon 8%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Payable Jan. 8.
original investment	DM 125	1990	1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Maximum coupon 7.5%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Payable Dec. 19.
original finance	DM 300	1996	3/16	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Maximum coupon 8%. Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. Payable Jan. 9.
FIXED COUPON						
Capital	\$150	1993	9%	100%	98.38	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 16.
Electric	\$100	1995	9%	100%	98.40	Callable at 101% in 1990. Also 100,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each, exercisable at par into identical, noncallable bonds. Later bonds can be bought with warrants plus bond during the first 5 years, then with warrants and cash. Warrants may be put back for \$15 each during the last 5 years or be redeemed at maturity of \$25 each. Payable Dec. 27.
original Lord Realty	\$105,765	1995	10%	99%	99.00	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1993. Backed by property. Payable Dec. 30.
original Lord Realty	\$100	1997	10%	99%	98.63	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1996. Backed by property. Payable Dec. 30.
original & Gombel	\$150	2001	9%	100%	98.00	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 14.
original Electric	\$75	1996	9%	100%	—	Callable at 101% in 1993. Payable Jan. 14.
original Export Credit	\$100	1993	9%	101%	99.75	Noncallable. Payable in Jan.
original Bank	\$200	2001	10	100%	100.25	Noncallable. Denominations \$10,000. Payable Dec. 23.
original Finance Corp.	DM 100	1992	6%	99%	99.50	Callable at 100% in 1990. Payable Dec. 23.
original National	FF 500	2000	10%	99%	98.00	Callable and redeemable at par in 1993 when new terms may be put. Payable Jan. 14.
original	ECU 40	1993	9	100	98.38	Noncallable. Payable Feb. 10.
original Volvo	ECU 50	1996	9	100	98.00	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1992. Payable Jan. 15.
original Export Credit	ECU 60	1993	8%	100%	98.38	Callable at 101% in 1992. Sinking fund to start in 1988. Payable Jan. 20.
original & New	Aus 50	1990	15%	100%	98.50	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 29 in marks or in U.S. dollars.
original National	Aus 40	1991	15%	100%	99.13	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 29.
original	Aus 40	1990	14%	100	97.50	Noncallable. Payable in Jan.
original	Y 20,000	1993	6%	101%	99.50	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 10.
original	Y 20,000	1993	6%	101%	98.63	Callable at 100% in 1990. Payable Feb. 10.
original	Y 20,000	1996	8	101%	—	Noncallable. Redeemable at maturity of 127.50 yen per dollar for a total of \$172 million. Payable Jan. 17.
original	Y 10,000	1996	8%	101%	98.25	Noncallable. Redeemable at maturity of 129 yen per dollar for a total of \$35.9 million. Payable Jan. 31.
original	Y 10,000	1991	6%	101	99.13	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 30.
JUNTY-LINKED						
original & Nephew	\$ 60	2000	open	100	98.50	Coupon indicated at 54-59%. Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 5 to 7% premium. Terms to be set Dec. 18. Payable Jan. 8.
original Showa	DM 25	1990	2%	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark bond with one warrant exercisable into 873 shares of 466 yen per share and of 81.25 yen per mark.
original Group	Aus 75	1995	11	100%	—	Noncallable. Convertible at Aus 139.92 per share. Payable Dec. 20.

Akzo Uses New Measure To Contest Fibers Ban

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A new measure by the European Community to counter unfair trading practices has been put to use for the first time by a Dutch petrochemicals group.

The community's New Trade Policy Instrument was invoked by Akzo NV when it asked the EC Commission Dec. 10 to investigate a ban by the U.S. International Trade Commission on imports of Akzo's Twaron aramid fibers.

The EC measure was created last year to enable the community to respond more quickly to such U.S. trade moves.

A longstanding patent dispute between Akzo and Du Pont Co. over the aramid fibers, a durable thread used by the armaments industry, resulted in the ITC ruling. The commission has 60 days to determine whether to accept the Akzo complaint. If it does, and subsequent talks with the United States do not resolve the issue, it can then recommend retaliatory action against Du Pont.

In a separate development, the commission fined Akzo the equivalent of \$8.8 million for violating EC antitrust rules, a commission statement reported. It said it was the largest antitrust fine ever imposed by the commission and it was ordered because the company had abused its dominant position in the organic peroxides market by attempting to drive a smaller competitor from the market.

Guidelines Over Noise Approved by Council

The Council of Ministers has approved the first communitywide set of guidelines on noise levels in the work place.

The guidelines say that as a "general principle" risks resulting from exposure to noise must be reduced to the lowest level technically and economically possible.

Noise prevention measures are required when the level exceeds 90 decibels on the average during a working day, and when it exceeds 85 decibels at any one time. Unions had called for an average threshold of 85 decibels.

Because of objections from some member states, a proposal requiring tighter standards for new factory installations was not approved by the ministers.

Agreement on Subsidies To Corners Announced

The United States and the community have settled another trade issue, concerning the U.S. complaint over EC subsidies to fruit canners.

Under the agreement, the community will reduce its aid to peach canners in 1986 and eventually phase out other processing subsidies.

GATT Delegates Cite Trade Goals

The Associated Press
NEW DELHI — Delegates from 47 developing countries have concluded a meeting by calling for the exclusion of trade in services from a new round of global trade talks, saying the issue "poses a serious threat" to free trade.

The countries will present their proposals next month to a preparatory committee that will make up the agenda for negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The United States had argued unsuccessfully that the community should accept the GATT findings on the issue, which President Ronald Reagan cited in September when he opened a campaign against trading practices he said were harming U.S. exports.

Commission Portfolios Are to Be Reallocated

The EC Commission is facing what could be an unusually difficult meeting Jan. 3 when it reorganizes the sharing of portfolios to make room for the new Spanish and Portuguese commissioners.

Jacques Delors, the commission president, has said he would relinquish two of his portfolios, monetary affairs and social aid funds, but he must also try to take into account the desires of some commissioners for more appealing responsibilities.

One commission source said that while Mr. Delors' initial delegation of commission tasks in 1984 was accomplished with a minimum of ill will, "it does not look so smooth this time."

Mr. Delors' ideas for the new division of labor are not known, but he must also try to take into account the desires of some commissioners for more appealing responsibilities.

Commission sources said that the responsibilities of several commissioners are not expected to change, including Claude Cheysson, who is in charge of North-South and Mediterranean relations, Willy De Clerq, the external relations and trade commissioner, and Lord Cockfield, the commissioner in charge of internal EC market affairs.

Two Spanish commissioners and one Portuguese commissioner will join the executive body Jan. 1, enlarging its membership to 17.

Portugal, meanwhile, has nominated Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, a parliament member and former minister for foreign trade and agriculture, as its commissioner.

U.S. Said to Abandon Threat To Future Japanese Chips

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has backed down from a plan to penalize imports of the next generation of Japanese semiconductors if the government finds Japan is selling existing computer chips below market value, according to administration sources.

A ranking White House aide said Friday that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige overstepped the authority given him by President Ronald Reagan by threatening computer memory chips still on the drawing boards.


He said Mr. Baldrige was authorized only to investigate charges that Japanese companies were "dumping" existing chips — selling them for less than their cost of production to capture a major share of the U.S. market.

Mr. Baldrige was unavailable for comment. But Commerce Department aides asserted Friday that Mr. Baldrige believes that his announcement on Dec. 6 followed the president's directions and that he would defend his position at the White House on Monday.

Sources at the department said extending penalties to future generations of chips is "routine" and is part of a dumping investigation initiated by Micron Technologies of Idaho. The only difference, they said, is that this investigation was started by the White House.


William Walker, an attorney with the New York and Washington firm of Mudge Rose Guthrie and Alexander, said that the Japanese felt Mr. Baldrige was being "excessively aggressive" in trying to include future generations of computer chips in the investigation.

THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS



COMITE COLBERT
Champagne Ruinart: Exquisite Elixir

Bertrand Mure, President



The elegant effervescence of vintage champagne holds no mystery for the venerable house of Ruinart, for over two and a half centuries, the ultimate master of this noble art. But what else should one expect of those who learned the treasured technique at the very source. When the legendary Dom Perignon invented this most glorious of wines, another Benedictine monk, Dom Ruinart, was in on the secret. He passed it on to his nephew Nicholas Ruinart, who founded the family firm, the oldest of the champagne houses, in 1729.

The distinctive 18th century silhouette of their vintage wine bottle has reflected some unforgettable moments of history in the making. Talleyrand ordered his champagne from the house of Ruinart at the time of the Congress of Vienna, no doubt to add to his other diplomatic persuasions. Charles X was welcomed by J.-F. Irenée Ruinart then mayor of Reims, when the king arrived for his coronation in 1825. Seven years later, a Ruinart was at the White House of President Andrew Jackson, introducing his luxurious liquid to the New World.

Ruinart today is just as breathtakingly distinguished. It has always been served by the president of France in the Elysée Palace and by the prime minister in the Hotel Matignon with other leading brands. Only just over a million bottles are produced each year for a privileged elite that dines at Paris' Taillevent, for example, Ries the Concorde, lunches at New York's Le Cirque or Los Angeles' Spago, stays at the world's grand hotels or shops at Fauchon or Hédiard in Paris.

Sherry Lehmann in New York and other such prestigious restaurants and stores.

"We don't want to exceed a certain production," says Ruinart president Bertrand Mure, a direct descendant of the firm's founder, "so we can guarantee our loyal clientele the best champagne possible." Ruinart's acquisition by Moët-Hennessy in 1963 has allowed Mure the necessary capitalization to withstand the irregularity of champagne harvests and continue to produce only the finest champagne.

The results of this policy are as sparkling as the wine itself. 1984 sales were \$81 million and in the first six months of 1985, \$43 million. Exports to 85 countries account for approximately 30 percent of turnover. Their major customers, the United States, uniquely imports the regal Dom Ruinart vintage Blanc de Blancs only produced in exceptional years. As Mure points out, in the champagne industry "everything depends on nature." This year, forecast as a disaster last spring was metamorphosed by a superb Indian summer and now promises to be a memorable vintage. "A particularly well-balanced wine and a remarkable harvest," says Mure, "but unfortunately a very small quantity."

Down in the timeless hush of the picturesque Ruinart cellars, ancient chalk caves that date from Gallo-Roman days and are classified as an historical landmark, hundreds of thousands of bottles of vintage Ruinart undergo the same immutable champagne ritual that will assure there will always be just enough of this precious liquid for that discerning clientele who knows the difference.

AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS NAMES OF THE FRENCH "ART DE VIVRE" 2 BIS RUE DE LA BAUME, 75008 PARIS

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITE COLBERT

International Market Lags New York

(Continued from Page 7)

learning arbitration procedures put forth at the next general meeting.

Mr. Wiggy also announced that the board had commissioned a study on establishing an electronic trading system in which prices could be available on video display on bankers' desks. Such a system, Mr. Wiggy said, would satisfy "the market's need for more transparency." At present, individual market makers show their prices on screens that other banks can consult.

The study on establishing a computer-assisted trading and quoting system is being undertaken with the aid of the National Association of Securities Dealers whose Nasdaq system is used in the U.S. over-the-counter equities market. The study is expected to be completed in September 1986.

Mr. Wiggy also said the board would meet with leading market makers at the end of next month to discuss whether the existing level of capital committed to the Eurobond market is adequate. Mr. Wiggy noted that the explosion in the volume of new issues marketed each year has not been accompanied by a significant increase either in the number of market makers or the capitalization of existing firms.

Market makers put capital at risk and provide liquidity to the market. The question, he said, is whether the existing level of liquidity is adequate or whether it is a potential problem.

Discount Rate Cut Seen Unlikely This Month

By H.J. Maidenberger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve is unlikely to cut its discount rate to financial institutions to its current level of 7.5 percent after New Year's Day because it has been relatively generous in

S. CREDIT MARKETS

...ing credit, according to William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds.

...credit markets waited in vain Friday for the Fed to cut its Treasury bill and other short-term rates further. The rate on current 90-day bills, for example, fell 7 basis points, to 6.78 percent, its lowest since late September, when the major industrial nations moved to reduce the dollar value.

...bills on Treasury notes and its maturities that are usually tame from direct Fed credit maneuvers, closed narrowly.

...the Fed does wait until the new government securities dealers' costly carrying charges for Treasury bill inventories, another factor that may have depressed rates recently, Mr. Sullivan said. One reason is that the reputation, or repo, rate on bills is curbing close to the federal funds rate, which was at 7 13/16 percent Friday. The difference between repo rate and the rate on bills is what it now costs dealers to carry Treasury bills.

...another reason for the decline in rates, Mr. Sullivan said, was many institutional portfolio managers are starting to close their eyes for the quarter and year, a state that is expected to become evident this week. At such a time, institutions tend to park cash in Treasury bills and other short-term instruments. The re-

sulting demand tends to weigh down rates.

In the secondary market for Treasury debt issues, current 90-day bills were bid at a rate of 6.98 percent, off 7 basis points. The companion six-month bills also closed at a rate of 6.98, down 4 basis points, and the one-year bill rate was unchanged at 7.02 percent.

Among the intermediate issues, the 8.5-percent notes of 1987 rose 1/32, to 100 2/32, for a yield of 7.90; the 9% of 1991 gained 1/32, to 101 28/32, to yield 8.66 percent, and the 9.5 of 1995 lost 3/32, to 101 28/32, and now yield 9.21 percent. At the long end of the market, the 10.75s of 2005 rose 1/32, to 109 1/32, for a yield of 9.70, and the 9% of 2115 gained 2/32, to 103 10/32, for a yield of 9.53 percent, compared with 9.86 percent a week earlier.

While cash prices of longer-term Treasury debt issues moved narrowly, buyers eagerly bought Treasury bond futures in Chicago, where the spot December contract closed up 17/32, to 84 13/32.

U.S. Consumer Rates	
For Week Ended Dec. 13	
Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax Exempt Bonds	8.42 %
Money Market Funds	7.51 %
Domestic 7-Day Average	6.87 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	12.43 %
Bank Rate Monitor Index	
Home Mortgage	
PHLS average	


Subaru Considers IMV Tie

The Associated Press
BELGRADE — Subaru, the Japanese auto manufacturer, is studying joining with a Yugoslav manufacturer, IMV, to make a car to compete in the United States with the Yugo GV, another Yugoslav auto, made by Zastava.

Earlier this year, Hutton pleaded guilty to government charges of bilking banks out of millions of dollars in interest through a complex check-kiting scheme.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

\$500,000,000



International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Zero Coupon Bonds of 1986, Due 2002-2016

Serial Zero Coupon Bonds Due Annually February 15, 2002 — February 15, 2016

The Bonds are being offered by the undersigned in face amount denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 at varying prices which will be determined at the time of sale, based upon market conditions at such time.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from the undersigned as may lawfully offer the securities.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.
Manager and Underwriter

In cooperation with
The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.

December 11, 1985

*Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London. Tel.: 01-623-1277.
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.*

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Ant	Security	%	Mat	Altoze	Yield	Net Curr
					%	
(Continued from Page 8)						
71	Phillips Morris Corp	11 1/2	Jan	1970	11.8	11.3
72	Phillips Morris Corp	9 1/2	Jan	1970	11.8	11.3
73	Phillips Petroleum	11 1/2	May	1970	12.2	11.7
74	Pioneer Oil & Gas	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
75	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
76	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
77	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
78	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
79	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
80	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
81	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
82	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
83	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
84	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
85	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
86	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
87	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
88	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
89	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
90	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
91	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
92	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
93	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
94	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
95	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
96	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
97	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
98	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
99	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
100	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
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102	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
103	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
104	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
105	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
106	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
107	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
108	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
109	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
110	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
111	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
112	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
113	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
114	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
115	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
116	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
117	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
118	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
119	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
120	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
121	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
122	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
123	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
124	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
125	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
126	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
127	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
128	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
129	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
130	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
131	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
132	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
133	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
134	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
135	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
136	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
137	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
138	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
139	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
140	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
141	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
142	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
143	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
144	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
145	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
146	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
147	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
148	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
149	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
150	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
151	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
152	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
153	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
154	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
155	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
156	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
157	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
158	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
159	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
160	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
161	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
162	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
163	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
164	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
165	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
166	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
167	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
168	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
169	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
170	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
171	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
172	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
173	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
174	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
175	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
176	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
177	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
178	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
179	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
180	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
181	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
182	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
183	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
184	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
185	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
186	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
187	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
188	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
189	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
190	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
191	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
192	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
193	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
194	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
195	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
196	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
197	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
198	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
199	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7
200	Pittsburgh	10 1/2	Jan	1970	10.7	10.7

FOREIGN TARGETED BONDS OF THE TREASURY AND OF ITS AGENCIES

\$ 1000	1/2 Treasury	17 1/2	98 Sep	106 1/2	8.53
\$ 1000	1/2 Treasury	17 1/2	98 Feb	104 1/2	9.21
\$ 1000	1/2 Treasury	9 1/2	98 Aug	98 1/2	9.03
\$ 250	Fed Home Loan Bank	11 1/2	98 Dec	102 1/2	9.69
\$ 250	Fed National Mort Ass	17 1/2	97 Dec	104 1/2	9.98
\$ 5000	Fed National Mort Ass	6 1/2	92 Feb	98 1/2	8.67
\$ 2500	Sturtevant Loan Mort Ass	4 1/2	92 Jan	95 1/2	8.88

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

[illegible]

001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030	031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050	051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060	061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090	091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030	031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049	050	051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060	061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090	091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]**NASDAQ National List**

OTC consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

[illegible][illegible]

WEEK.	—Conv. Period—	—Conv. Price pr/b—	Conv. Price
80	15 Jul	regularity	\$21 1/2
81	7 Aug	regularity	21 1/2
82	14 Aug	regularity	21 1/2
83	21 Dec	regularity	21 1/4
84	21 Dec	regularity	21 1/4
85	21 Dec	regularity	21 1/4
86	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
87	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
88	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
89	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
90	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
91	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
92	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
93	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
94	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
95	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
96	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
97	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
98	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
99	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
100	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
101	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
102	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
103	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
104	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
105	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
106	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
107	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
108	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
109	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
110	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
111	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
112	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
113	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
114	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
115	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
116	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
117	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
118	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
119	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
120	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
121	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
122	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
123	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
124	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
125	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
126	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
127	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
128	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
129	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
130	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
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146	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
147	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
148	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
149	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
150	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
151	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
152	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
153	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
154	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
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157	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
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164	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
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167	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
168	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
169	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
170	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
171	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
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174	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
175	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
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193	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
194	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
195	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
196	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
197	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
198	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
199	15 May	regularity	21 1/4
200	15 May	regularity	21 1/4

CURRENT YIELDS			
having a conversion premium less than 10%.			
122N	15 Dec	regularity	\$23 3/8
123N	15 Dec	regularity	23
124N	15 Dec	regularity	23
125N	15 Dec	regularity	23
126N	15 Dec	regularity	23
127	15 Dec	regularity	23
128N	15 Dec	regularity	23
129N	15 Dec	regularity	23
130N	15 Dec	regularity	23
131N	15 Dec	regularity	23
132N	15 Dec	regularity	23
133N	15 Dec	regularity	23
134N	15 Dec	regularity	23
135N	15 Dec	regularity	23
136N	15 Dec	regularity	23
137N	15 Dec	regularity	23
138N	15 Dec	regularity	23
139N	15 Dec	regularity	23
140N	15 Dec	regularity	23
141N	15 Dec	regularity	23
142N	15 Dec	regularity	23
143N	15 Dec	regularity	23
144N	15 Dec	regularity	23
145N	15 Dec	regularity	23
146N	15 Dec	regularity	23
147N	15 Dec	regularity	23
148N	15 Dec	regularity	23
149N	15 Dec	regularity	23
150N	15 Dec	regularity	23
151N	15 Dec	regularity	23
152N	15 Dec	regularity	23
153N	15 Dec	regularity	23
154N	15 Dec	regularity	23
155N	15 Dec	regularity	23
156N	15 Dec	regularity	23
157N	15 Dec	regularity	23
158N	15 Dec	regularity	23
159N	15 Dec	regularity	23
160N	15 Dec	regularity	23
161N	15 Dec	regularity	23
162N	15 Dec	regularity	23
163N	15 Dec	regularity	23
164N	15 Dec	regularity	23
165N	15 Dec	regularity	23
166N	15 Dec	regularity	23
167N	15 Dec	regularity	23
168N	15 Dec	regularity	23
169N	15 Dec	regularity	23
170N	15 Dec	regularity	23
171N	15 Dec	regularity	23
172N	15 Dec	regularity	23
173N	15 Dec	regularity	23
174N	15 Dec	regularity	23
175N	15 Dec	regularity	23
176N	15 Dec	regularity	23
177N	15 Dec	regularity	23
178N	15 Dec	regularity	23
179N	15 Dec	regularity	23
180N	15 Dec	regularity	23
181N	15 Dec	regularity	23
182N	15 Dec	regularity	23
183N	15 Dec	regularity	23
184N	15 Dec	regularity	23
185N	15 Dec	regularity	23
186N	15 Dec	regularity	23
187N	15 Dec	regularity	23
188N	15 Dec	regularity	23
189N	15 Dec	regularity	23
190N	15 Dec	regularity	23
191N	15 Dec	regularity	23
192N	15 Dec	regularity	23
193N	15 Dec	regularity	23
194N	15 Dec	regularity	23
195N	15 Dec	regularity	23
196N	15 Dec	regularity	23
197N	15 Dec	regularity	23
198N	15 Dec	regularity	23
199N	15 Dec	regularity	23
200N	15 Dec	regularity	23

Special Domestic Rights			
EDR	Yes		
LFR	Yes		
SPR	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
Yield	Yes		
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HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
On convertibles having a conversion premium
of less than 10%.

Explanation of Symbols

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts
Dec 16			Dec 16			Dec 16		
Dec 17			Dec 17			Dec 17		
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Jul 17			Jul 17			Jul 17		
Jul								

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg				
AAAI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	AAAI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	AAAI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	AAAI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	AAAI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	AAAI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

Tel/Telex _____

16-12-85

ABC

Consumer potential at the homes of readers is higher and more select.

HIGHER FAMILY

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
SIX MEMBERS	10	8
MORE THAN SIX	10	4

HIGHER N° OF YOUNG MEMBERS (AGED 15 UPWARDS)

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
FIVE	11	9
SIX	7	2
MORE THAN SIX	6	2

HIGHER INCOME

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
MORE THAN 2,000,000 PTS. PER ANNUM	20	10

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY HAS MORE ADVANCED STUDIES

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
	35	15

PREDOMINANT POSITION OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
ENTREPRENEURS	34	21
FREE PROFESSIONS	21	17

HIGH POSITIONS ARE PREDOMINANT AMONG EMPLOYED PERSONS

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
COMPANY MANAGERS	8	2
TOP EXECUTIVES	19	7
TOP OFFICIALS	12	3

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